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AN ANALYSIS OF THE New London PHARMACOPŒIA;

Richd. Wagner

EXPLAINING THE
NATURE, PRINCIPLES, QUALITIES, USES, AND DOSES,
OF THE VARIOUS
Preparations and Compoſitions contained therein:
PARTICULARLY CALCULATED FOR
THE USE OF JUNIOR STUDENTS.

TO WHICH IS ANNEXED,
A SUMMARY
OF THE
NEW THEORY and its NOMENCLATURE.

SECOND EDITION.

By ROBERT WHITE, M.D.

NATURAM PRIMUM STUDEAT COGNOSCERE RERUM.
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Richd Wagner

THE

PREFACE.

THE neceſſity of a common Directory for preparing and compounding officinal medicines is evident, and the difficulty of completing a work of that kind, is indiſputably great. The College has therefore done eſſential ſervice, by proſecuting the neceſſary reform of the London Pharmacopœia. In this performance, we find the method better adjuſted, the preparations conſonant with the improvements of the day, and an exemplary pattern of the juſt ſimplicity which the practice of phyſic is now brought to. Since then many of the preparations and compoſitions of this ſtandard book will be neceſſarily committed to the charge of the junior part of the profeſſion, a conciſe and eaſy introduction to the knowledge of the reſpective principles and properties of its contents cannot be deemed an unneceſſary performance.

On this ground the following Analyſis and comments have been calculated to explain the different forms, combinations, medical qualities, uſes, and doſes of every preſcript, in the order firſt obſerved by the College. And as this performance is intended to give a rudimental inſight into the nature and properties of each preparation, to thoſe who are in a ſtate of pupilage, further reference may in due time be had to the New Edinburgh Diſpenſatory, Berkenhout's Elements of Chemiſtry, Lewis's and Bergius's Materia Medica, Monro's Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemiſtry, Woodville's excellent digeſt of Medical Botany, and Murray's Apparatus Medicaminum; to Withering's, Aiton's and Linnæus's Botanical Treaſures; and to Bergman's, Scheele's, and Fourcroy's admirable Chemical Works.

It is neceſſary to obſerve, that an account is here given of the nature, qualities, and doſes of each ſimple drug, either agreeably to the order in which the article firſt preſents itſelf, or of the compound in which it is an ingredient; to each of which proper references are made: that the doſes are meant for *Adults*, except when particularly expreſſed to the contrary; and that about an *eighth* part of moſt of the mean quantities may be given to a child of two years old; a *ſixth* to one of four: a *fourth* from four to eight; one *half* from eight to fourteen; and *two-thirds* to one of eighteen. At the ſame time it ſhould be underſtood, that medicines in general ought to be adminiſtered according to the nature and ſtate of the diſeaſe, of the conſtitution, and of their conſequents; that thoſe which contain an acrid or narcotic quality, not admitting of an abſolute regulation, ſhould be given at firſt in very ſmall doſes, and with the greateſt caution, gradually increaſing them according to their effect; and that under ſuch circumſtances, it is more particularly neceſſary to be guided by obſervation and experience.

After having fulfilled the foregoing intentions, and claſſed the ſimples with the eſſential characters, according to the Linnæan ſyſtem, it was thought proper to notice the ſeveral articles in the Materia Medica, which are not made uſe of in the compoſitions; but Dr. Woodville's Medical Botany being fully completed, convinces the author of this work, that what he has deſcribed in that line, will be of no great moment to thoſe who may chooſe to profit by that uſeful publication.

In the introductory diſcourſe to a valuable collection of papers, publiſhed under the title of *Linnæan Tranſactions*, it is thus remarked, by the ingenious Preſident of the Linnæan Society, at p. 53:—"That whatever we may "think of the Syſtem of Linnæus, (particularly of vege-"tables) there are certain great principles laid down by "him, the excellence of which is now ſo well known, "and ſo generally admitted, that no one who pretends "to the name of a Naturaliſt can avoid conforming to "them."

There not being at this time a regular arrangement of foſſils, or minerals, no material objection can be made to placing them with a few other ſimples in alphabetical order, according to their common titles.

The diſcoveries made by the more modern experimental philoſophers, have produced great change of ſyſtem in the ſcientific part of Chemiſtry; it is therefore judged neceſſary to annex to the preſent edition, a ſketch of the new theory, with a table of its nomenclature, and a few prefatory remarks on both the ſyſtems; which was lately publiſhed for the uſe of thoſe perſons who had purchaſed the former edition of this work.

Tables of Attractions are formed to point out the fixed rules in which different ſubſtances act upon one another, and ſerve to explain the nature of compoſition and decompoſition, or the union and ſeparation of the different parts of bodies which are brought about either by the force of heat, or by being diſſolved in ſome kind of menſtruum. Theſe principles of action we ſhould therefore be made acquainted with, towards attaining the knowledge of pharmaceutic chemiſtry; ſince it is well known that they ſeldom vary, except from ſome difference in the degree of heat employed, or in caſes where earths and metals are precipitated by alkalies, and metals by earths.

To inveſtigate the affinities of the ſubſtances with which the preparations of the London Pharmacopœia are compounded, there is no reaſon for purſuing the ſeries to a great extent. The following extract from Bergman's Tables of *ſingle elective attractions* therefore is offered for that purpoſe; but for a further inſight, other books muſt be referred to.

It may be obſerved, that the ſubſtance named at the top of each column above the croſs line, has the ſtrongeſt affinity with the firſt article underneath it, not ſo much with the next, and leſs and leſs in regular ſeries. Suppoſe for inſtance *vitriolic acid* to be engaged with the *vegetable alkali,* by adding the *ponderous earth,* the acid will quit the alkali, and unite with the earth; i. e. the neareſt in order to the uppermoſt ſubject will diſengage the more diſtant.

There is alſo a more complicated proceſs, which is called *double elective attraction*, namely, when two compounds are decompoſed, and two new ones are formed from them; which is the caſe in obtaining magneſia, as mentioned under that article.

Chemical compoſition may be brought about by the mere union of different ſubjects with each other, without producing decompoſition, or excluding the union of a ſubſtance preſent, that has affinity to a part of the compound; but it will be found that chemical compoſition and decompoſition are chiefly produced by either *ſingle* or *double elective attraction*.

Perhaps it will be thought particular, that the order in which the preſcripts are placed in the laſt edition of the London Pharmacopœia, has not been attended to; in excuſe for which omiſſion, it may be obſerved, that by far the greateſt number of perſons are in poſſeſſion of the former edition of that book, and that the principal alterations are noticed in the body of this work, and in an index at the end of it.

ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

gr. ſtand for granum, or grain.
gtt. for gutta, or drop
ſcr. for ſcrupulum, or ſcruple.
oz. for uncia, or ounce.
lb. for libra, or pound.
N. N. for new nomenclature.

TABLE of ATTRACTIONS.

IN THE MOIST WAY.

Vitriolic Nitrous Muriatic } Acid.	Acid of Tartar.	Acetous Acid, or Vinegar.	Aerial Acid, or Fixed Air.	Vegetable Mineral Volatile } Alkali.
Ponderous Earth Vegetable Alkali Mineral Alkali Lime Magneſia Volatile Alkali Clay Metallic Calces of Zinc, Iron, Lead, Tin, Copper, Antimony, Mercury, Silver, Water, Alkohol, Phlogiſton.	Lime Ponderous Earth Magneſia Vegetable Mineral Volatile } Alkali Clay Zinc Iron, &c. in regular ſeries, as in the firſt column.	Ponderous Earth Vegetable Mineral Volatile } Alkali Lime Magneſia Clay Metallic Calces, &c.	Ponderous Earth Lime Vegetable Alkali Mineral Alkali Magneſia Volatile Alkali Clay Metallic Calces, &c.	Vitriolic Nitrous Muriatic } Acid Acid of Tartar, Amber, Lemons, Vinegar, Borax Aerial Acid Water Unctuous Oils Sulphur Metallic Calces.
		IN THE DRY WAY.		
Phlogiſton Ponderous Earth, &c. Magneſia Metallic Calces Clay		Phlogiſton Ponderous Earth Vegetable Alkali Mineral Alkali Lime, &c. as under the Mineral Acids.		Phoſphoric Acid Acid of Borax Acid of Arſenic Vitriolic Acid, &c. as in the order above.

TABLE of ATTRACTIONS continued.

IN THE MOIST WAY.

Lime.	Alkohol.	Eſſential Oils.	Unctuous Oils.	Calx of Zinc.
Vitriolic Acid Acid of Tartar Nitrous Acid Muriatic Acid, &c.	Water Sp. Æther. Vitriol. Eſſential Oils Volatile Alkali Vegetable Alkali Liver of Sulphur Sulphur	Sp. Æther. Vitriol. Alkohol Unctuous Oils Water Sulphur	Sp. Æther Vitriol. Eſſential Oils Vegetable Alkali Volatile Alkali Sulphur	Vitriolic Acid Muriatic Acid Nitrous Acid Acid of Tartar Acetous Acid Acid of Borax Aerial Acid
Calx of Iron.	**—— of Lead.**	**—— of Antimony.**	**—— of Mercury.**	**—— of Silver.**
Acid of Tartar Vitriolic Acid, &c. as with Zinc.	Vitriolic Acid Acid of Tartar Muriatic Acid, &c. Vegetable Alkali Unctuous Oils.	Muriatic Acid Vitriolic Acid Nitrous Acid Acid of Tartar, &c.	Muriatic Acid Vitriolic Acid Acid of Tartar Nitrous Acid Acetous Acid Aerial Acid	Muriatic Acid Vitriolic Acid Nitrous Acid Acid of Tartar, &c.
Phlogiſton.	**Sp. Æther. Vitriol.**	**Eſſential Oils.**	**Unctuous Oils.**	**Water.**
Nitrous Acid Vitriolic Acid Muriatic Acid Dephlogiſticated Silver, Mercury, Antimony, Lead, Iron, Zinc.	Alkohol Eſſential Oils Unctuous Oils Water Sulphur	Sp. Æther. Vitriol. Alkohol Unctuous Oils Vegetable Alkali Water Sulphur.	Sp. Æther. Vitriol. Eſſential Oils Vegetable Alkali Volatile Alkali Sulphur	Vegetable Alkali Mineral Alkali Volatile Alkali Alkohol.

[*From Bergmann's Tables.*]

MATERIA MEDICA.

REGNUM ANIMALE.

CLASSIS I.

MAMMALIA.

GLIS.

Pharmacopœia.	Linnæi Syſtema Naturæ.
Caſtorěum *ruſſicum*, *materia in folliculo prope anum ſito collecta*. *Ruſſian Caſtor.*	Caſtor *Fiber* cauda ovata plana calva.

PECORA.

Moſchus, *materia in folliculo prope umbilicum ſito collecta*. *Muſk.*	Moſchus *moſchiferus* folliculo umbilicali.
Cervus, *cornu*. *Hartſhorn.*	Cervus *Elaphus*, cornibus ramoſis totis teretibus recurvatis.
Ovis, *ſevum*. *Sheep's Suet.*	Ovis *Aries* cornibus compreſſis lunatis.

BELLUA.

Sus, *adeps*.	*Hog's Lard.*	Sus *Scrofa* dorſo anticè ſetoſo, cauda piloſa.

CETE.

Sperma Ceti.	*Spermaceti.*	Phyſeter *macrocephalus*, et ejus varietates: et ex partibus animalium variis.
Icthyocolla. Acta Philoſophica Londinenſia, 1773.	*Iſinglaſs.*	Acipenſer, *Huſo*, *Gadus*, *&c.* et ex partibus piſcium membranoſis.

CLASS. II. AVIS.

GALLINA.

Ovum.	*Egg.*	Gallina *domeſtica.*

CLASS. V. INSECTA.

COLEOPTERA.

Canthăris. Lin. Syſt. ed. 14.	*Spaniſh Fly.*	Lytta *veſicatoria* viridis, antennis nigris.

HEMIPTERA.

Coccinella.	*Cochineal.*	Coccus *Cacti*, cacti coccinelliferi.

HYMENOPTERA.

Apis, *mel.*	*Honey.*	Apis *mellifera* pubeſcens, thorace ſubgriſeo, abdomine fuſco, tibiis poſticis ciliatis; intus tranſverſè ſtriatis.

APTERA.

APTERA.

Millepĕda.	*Wood-louſe.*	Oniſcus *Aſellus* ovalis, cauda obtuſa, ſtylis ſimplicibus.
Cancer, *chelæ.*	*Crab's Claws.*	Cancer *Pagurus* brachiatus, thorace utrinque obtuſè novemplicato, manibus apice atris.

MOLUSCA.

Oſtrĕa, *teſta.*	*Oyſter-ſhell.*	Oſtrea *edulis* teſta inæquivalva ſemiorbiculata, membranis imbricatis undulatis: valvula altera plana integerrima.

VERMES.

ZOOPHYTA.

Corallĭum rubrum.	*Red Coral.*	Iſis *nobilis* ſtirpe corallina æquali continua, ſtriis obſoletis obliquis, ramis vagis.
Spongia.	*Sponge.*	Spongia *officinalis* foraminulata ſubramoſa difformis tenax tomentoſa.

REGNUM VEGETABILE.

CLASSIS I.

MONANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Pharmacopœia.	Lin. Species Plantarum.
Zingĭber, *radix*. *Ginger*.	Amōmum *Zingiber* ſcapo nudo, ſpica ovata.
Cardamōmum minus, *ſemen*. *Leſſer Cardamon*.	Amōmum repens ſcapis ramoſis elongatis decumbentibus. Smith Syſt. Veg. inedit.
Curcŭma, *radix*. *Turmeric*.	Curcuma *longa* foliis lanceolatis; nervis lateralibus numeroſiſſimis.
Zedoāria, *radix*. *Zedoary*.	Kæmpfēria *rotunda* foliis lanceolatis petiolatis.

CLASS. II. DIANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Olīva, *fructus*, et *ejus oleum*. *Olive*.	Olea *Europæa* foliis lanceolatis integerrimis, racemis axillaribus coarctatis. Hort. Kew.
Beccabunga, *herba*. *Brooklime*.	Veronica *Beccabunga* racemis lateralibus, foliis ovatis planis, caule repente.
Gratiŏla, *herba*. *Hedge Hyſſop*.	Gratiola *officinalis*, floribus pedunculatis, foliis lanceolatis ſerratis.
Roſ-marīnus, *cacumen*, *flos*. *Roſemary*.	Roſmarinus *officinalis*, *corolla* inæqualis: labio ſuperiore bipartito. *Filamenta* longa, curva, ſimplicia cum dente. Eſſ. Gen. Ch.

Salvia, *folium*. *Sage*.	Salvia *officinalis* foliis lanceolato-ovatis integris crenulatis, floribus ſpicatis, calycibus acutis.

TRIGYNIA.

Piper nigrum, *bacca*. *Black Pepper*.	Piper *nigrum*, foliis ovatis ſubſeptemnervis glabris, petiolis ſimpliciſſimis.
Piper *longum*, *fructus*. *Long Pepper*.	Piper *longum* foliis cordatis petiolatis ſeſſilibuſque.
Cubēba. *Cubeb*. Lin. Suplementum Plant.	Piper *Cubeba* foliis oblique-ovatis S. oblongis venoſis acutis; ſpica ſolitaria pedunculata oppoſitifolia, fructibus pedicellatis.

CLASS. III. TRIANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Valeriāna *ſylveſtris*, *radix*. *Wild Valerian*.	Valeriana *officinalis* floribus triandris, foliis omnibus pinnatis.
Tamarindus, *fructus*. *Tamarind*.	Tamarindus *Indica*, nuper, Monodelphia Triandria.
Crocus, *floris ſtigma*. *Saffron*. Lin. Syſt. Vegetabile.	Crocus *officinalis autumnalis* foliis anguſtioribus margine revolutis. Miller's Illuſt.
Iris, *radix*, *Florentine Orris*.	Iris *florentina* corollis barbatis, caule foliis altiore ſubbifloro, floribus ſeſſilibus. Sp. Ch.

DIGYNIA.

Sacchărum. *Sugar*.	Saccharum *officinarum*, floribus paniculatis, foliis planis. Lin. Syſt. Veg.

Avēna, *ſemen.* The *Oat.*	Avena *ſativa* paniculata, calycibus diſpermis ſeminibus lævibus; altero ariſtato. Lin. Syſt. Veg.
Hordĕum, *ſemen*, *perlatum.* *Barley* and *Pearl-Barley.*	Hordeum *diſtichon* floſculis lateralibus maſculis muticis; ſeminibus angularibus imbricatis.
Tritĭcum, *farina*, amy̆lum. *Wheat Flour* and *Starch.*	Triticum *hybernum* calycibus quadrifloris ventricoſis lævibus imbricatis ſubmuticis.

CLASS. IV. TETRANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Rubia, *radix.* *Madder.*	Rubia *tinctorum* foliis annuis, caule aculeato. Lin. Syſt. Veg.
Sarcocolla, *gummi-reſina.* *Sarcocol.* Lin. Syſt. Veg.	Penæa *Sarcocolla* foliis ovatis planis, calycibus ciliatis folio majoribus.
Contrayerva, *radix.* *Contrayerva.* Lin. Syſt. Veg.	Dorſtenia *Contrajerva* acaulis, foliis pinnatifido-palmatis ſerratis, receptaculis quadrangulis.

CLASS. V. PENTANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Trifolium paludoſum, *herba.* *Buckbean.*	Menyanthes *trifoliata*, foliis ternatis.
Spigēlia, *radix.* *Indian Pink.*	Spigelia *marilandica* caule tetragono, foliis omnibus oppoſitis. Lin. Syſt. Veg.

Scammōnium,

Scammōnium, *gummi-reſina.* *Scammony.*	Convolvulus *Scammonia* foliis ſagittatis poſticè truncatis, pedunculis teretibus ſubtrifoliis.
Jalāpium, *radix.* *Jalap.*	Convolvulus *Jalapa* foliis difformibus cordatis angulatis oblongis lanceolatiſque, caule volubili, pedunculis unifloris. Lin. Syſt. Veg.
Cinchōna, *cortex.* *vulgo,* Cortex Peruvianus. *Cinchona,* or *Peruvian Bark.*	Cinchona *officinalis* foliis ellipticis ſubtus pubeſcentibus, corollæ limbo lanato. Lin. Syſt. Veg.
Cinchōna rubra. *Red Bark.*	Species adhuc ignota.
Ipecacuanha, *radix.* *Ipecacuanha.* Lin. Sup. Plant. et Syſt. Veg.	Pſychotria *emetica* herbacea procumbens, foliis lanceolatis glabris, ſtipulis extrafoliaceis ſubulatis, capitulis axillaribus pedunculatis paucifloris.
Nicotiāna, *folium.* *Tobacco.*	Nicotiana *Tabacum* foliis lanceolato-ovatis ſeſſilibus decurrentibus, floribus acutis.
Piper Indīcum, *fructus.* *Indian Pepper,* vulgo, *Cayenne.*	Capſicum *annuum* caule herbaceo, pedunculis ſolitariis, cum aliis. Hortus Kewenſis Aitoni.
Spina cervīna, *bacca.* *Buck-thorn Berry.*	Rhamnus *catharticus* ſpinis terminalibus, floribus quadrifidis dioicis, foliis ovatis, caule erecto. Lin. Syſt. Veg.
Ribes rubrum, *fructus.* *Red Currant.*	Ribes *rubrum* inerme, racemis glabris pendulis, floribus planiuſculis.

Ribes nigrum, *fructus*. *Black Currant.*	Ribes *nigrum* inerme, racemis piloſis, floribus oblongis.
Vitis *Uva paſſa*, *Vinum*, *Tartarum*, *Acetum*. The *Vine*. *Raiſin*, *Wine*, *Tartar*, *Vinegar*.	Vitis *vinifera* foliis lobatis ſinuatis nudis.

DIGYNIA.

Barilla, *Soda*, vel. *Kali*. *Barilla*, or *Impure Natron*.	Salſola *Kali herbacea decumbens*, foliis ſubulatis ſpinoſis ſcabris, calycibus marginatis axillaribus.
Ulmus, *cortex interior*. *Elm*, the *interior Bark*.	Ulmus *campeſtris* foliis duplicato-ſerratis baſi inæqualibus.
Gentiana, *radix*. *Gentian*.	Gentiana *lutea* corollis ſubquinquefidis rotatis verticellatis, calycibus ſpathaceis.
Centaurium minus, *cacumen*. *Smaller Centaury*. Curt. Flor. Lond.	Gentiana *Centaurium* corollis quinquefidis infundibuliformibus, caule dichotomo, piſtillo ſimplici. Chironia Curtis.
Eryngium, *radix*. *Eringo*.	Eryngium *maritimum*, foliis radicalibus ſubrotundis plicatis ſpinoſis, capitulis pedunculatis, paleis tricuſpidatis.
Daucus ſylveſtris, *ſemen*. *Wild Carrot*.	Daucus *Carota* ſeminibus hiſpidis, petiolis ſubtus nervoſis.
Cicūta, *herba*, *flos*, *ſemen*. *radix*. *Hemlock*.	Conium *maculatum* ſeminibus ſtriatis.
Aſſafœtida, *gummi-reſina*. *Aſſafœtida*.	Ferula *Aſſafœtida* foliis alternatim ſinuatis obtuſis.
Angelīca, *caulis*, *folium*, *ſemen*. *Angelica*.	Angelica *Archangelica* folio impari lobato.

Galbănum, *gummi-reſina.* *Galbanum.*	Bubon *Galbanum* foliolis ovato-cuneiformibus acutis argutè ſerratis, umbellis paucis, ſeminibus glabris, caule pubeſcente glauco. Hort. Kew.
Sium, *herba.* *Water Parſnip.*	Sium *nodiflorum* foliis pinnatis, umbellis axillaribus ſeſſilibus.
Coriandrum, *ſemen.* *Coriander Seed.*	Coriandrum *ſativum* fructibut globoſis.
Cumīnum, *ſemen.* *Cummin Seed.*	Cuminum *Cyminum*, in Æthiopia.
Opopănax, *gummi-reſina.* *Opopanax.*	Paſtinaca *Opopanax* foliis pinnatis, foliolis baſi anticè-exciſis. Lin. Syſt. Veg.
Anēthum, *ſemen.* *Dill Seed.*	Anethum *graveolens* fructibus ſubovatis compreſſis.
Fœnicŭlum dulce, *ſemen.* *Fennel Seed.*	Anethum *Fœniculum* fructibus ſubovatis.
Carŭon, *ſemen.* *Carraway.*	Carum *Carui*, *fructus* ovato-oblongus, ſtriatus. *Invol.* 1. phyllum. *Petala* carinata inflexo-emarginata. Eſſ. Gen. Ch.
Anīſum, *ſemen.* *Aniſeed.*	Pimpinella *Aniſum* foliis radicalibus trifidis inciſis.
Petroſelīnum, *ſemen.* *Parſley.*	Apium *Petroſelinum* foliolis caulinis linearibus involucellis minutis.

TRIGYNIA.

Sambūcus, *cortex interior*, *flos*, *bacca.* *Elder.*	Sambucus *nigra* cymis quinque-partitis, foliis pinnatis, caule arboreo.

PENTA-

PENTAGYNIA.

Linum, *ſemen.* *Flax*, or *Linſeed.*	Linum *uſitatiſſimum* calycibus capſuliſque mucronatis, petalis crenatis, foliis lanceolatis alternis, caule ſubſolitario.

CLASS. VI. HEXANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Allium, *radix.* *Garlic.*	Allium *ſativum* caule planifolio bulbifero, bulbo compoſito, ſtaminibus tricuſpidatis.
Scilla, *radix.* *Squill.*	Scilla *maritima* nudiflora bracteis refractis. Lin. Syſt. Veg. Radice rubra et alba. Hort. Kew.
Aloes, *ſuccus ſpiſſatus.* *Barbadoes* and *Socotrine Aloes.*	Aloë *perfoliata* forſan ex numeroſis hujus ſpeciei varietatibus. Hort. Kew.
Calămus Aromatĭcus, *radix.* *Sweet Flag.*	Acorus *Calamus* ſcapi mucrone longiſſimè foliaceo. Hort. Kew.
Sanguis Draconis, *reſina.* *Dragon's Blood.*	Calamus *Rotang.* Ex variis arborum ſpeciebus colligitur. Lin. Sup. Plant.

TRIGYNIA.

Acetōſa pratenſis, *folium.* *Meadow Sorrel.*	Rumex *Acetoſa* floribus dioicis, foliis oblongis ſagittatis.
Colchĭcum, *radix*, *recens.* *Meadow Saffron.*	Colchicum *autumnale* foliis planis lanceolatis erectis.

CLASS. VIII. OCTANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Elemi, *reſina.* *Elemi.*	Amyris *Elemifera* foliis ternatis acutis, quinato-pinnatiſque ſubtus tomentoſis. Lin. Syſt. Veg.
Mezēreum, *cortex radicis.* *Mezereon*, or *Spurge Olive.*	Daphne *Mezereon* floribus ſeſſilibus ternis caulinis, foliis lanceolatis deciduis.

TRIGYNIA.

Biſtorta, *radix.* *Biſtort.*	Polygonum *Biſtorta* caule ſimpliciſſimo monoſtachyo, foliis ovatis in petiolum decurrentibus.

CLASS. IX. ENNEANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Cinnamōmum, *cortex.* *Cinnamon.*	Laurus *Cinnamomum* foliis trinerviis ovato-oblongis nervis verſus apicem evaneſcentibus.
Camphŏra. *Camphor.*	Laurus *Camphora* foliis triplinerviis lanceolato-ovatis. Arbor Camphoræ, Miller. Act. Phil. Lond. tom. 68. p. 1.
Laurus, *folium*, *bacca.* *Bay Leaf* and *Berry.*	Laurus *nobilis* foliis venoſis lanceolatis perennantibus, floribus quadrifidis dioicis.
Saſsăfras. *Saſſafras.* *Lignum*, *radix*, *ejuſque cortex.*	Laurus *Saſſafras* foliis trilobis integriſque.

TRIGYNIA.

TRIGYNIA.

Rhabarbărum Turcicum, *radix. Turkey Rhubarb.*	Rheum *palmatum* foliis palmatis acuminatis, ſcabriuſculis.
Rhabarbărum Chinenſe, *radix. Chineſe Rhubarb.*	Rheum *undulatum* foliis ſubvilloſis undulatis, ſinu baſeo dilatato, petiolis ſupra planis, margine acuto. Hort. Kew.

CLASS. X. DECANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Senna, *folium. Senna.*	Caſſia *Senna* foliis ſejugis ſubovatis, petiolis eglandulatis.
Caſſia fiſtularis, *fructus. Cane*, or *Piped Caſſia.*	Caſſia *Fiſtula* foliis quinquejugis ovatis acuminatis glabris, petiolis eglandulatis.
Guaiăcum, *lignum*, *cortex*, *gum-reſina. Guaiacum.*	Guaiacum *officinale* foliolis bijugis obtuſis.
Ruta, *folium. Rue.*	Ruta *graveolens* foliis decompoſitis, petalis laceris, floribus lateralibus quadrifidis.
Balſămum Tolutanum. *Balſam of Tolu.*	Toluifera *Balſamum.* Lin. Syſt. Veg. ed. 13.
Balſămum Peruvianum. *Balſam of Peru.*	Myroxylon *Peruiferum.* Lin. Sup. Plant.
Lignum Campechianum, vel Hæmatoxylum. *Logwood.*	Hæmatoxylum *Campechianum ſpinoſum* foliis pinnatis, racemis terminalibus. Browne Jamaic.
Quaſſia, *lignum*, *radix*, et *cortex. Quaſſia.*	Quaſſia *amàra* floribus hermaphroditis, foliis imparipáratis foliolis oppoſitis ſeſſilibus, petiolo articulato alato, floribus racemoſis.
Lin. Syſt. Veg.	

Simarouba, *cortex*. Lin. Syſt. Veg.	Quaſſia *Simaruba* floribus monoicis, foliis abruptè pinnatis, foliolis alternis ſubpetiolatis, petiolo nudo, floribus paniculatis.
Balſămum Copaiva, *Balſam of Copaiva*.	Copaifera *officinalis*. Lin. Syſt. Veg. ed. 13, et Hort. Kew.
Uva Urſi, *folium*. *Bear's Whortleberry*.	Arbŭtus *Uva Urſi* caulibus procumbentibus, foliis integerrimis.
Styrax, *reſina*. *Storax*.	Styrax *officinalis* foliis ovatis ſubtus villoſis, racemis ſimplicibus folio brevioribus. Hort. Kew.
Benzŏe, *reſina*. *Benzoin*, or *Benjamin*.	Styrax *Benzoin* foliis oblongis acuminatis ſubtus tomentoſis, racemis compoſitis longitudine foliorum. Act. Phil. Lond. tom. 77.

DIGYNIA.

Caryophyllum, rubrum, *flos*. *Clove July-flower*.	Dianthus *Caryophyllus* floribus ſolitariis, ſquamis calycinis ſubovatis breviſſimis, corollis crenatis.

PENTAGYNIA.

Lujula, *folium*, *herba*. *Wood Sorrel*.	Oxalis *acetoſella* ſcapo unifloro, foliis ternatis obcordatis, radice dentata. Lin. Syſt. ed. 13.

CLASS. XI. DODECANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Aſărum, *folium*. *Aſarabacca*.	Aſarum *Europæum* foliis reniformibus obtuſis binis.

Canella alba, *cortex*. Lin. Soc. Tranſ. tom. 1. tab. 8.	Canella *alba* foliis oblongis obtuſis nitidiſque, racemis terminalibus. Lin. Syſt. Veg.
Auctores Corticem Winteranum a Canèlla Alba hodiè diſtinguunt.	Floribus paniculatis glabris laciniis linearibus tubo longioribus, ſtaminibus exſertis, foliis ellipticis glabris. Act. Phil. Lond. tom. 84. tab. 19.

CLASS. XII. ICOSANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Pimento, *bacca*. *Pimento*, or *Allſpice*.	Myrtus *Pimenta* foliis oblongo lanceolatis acuminatis, acumine obtuſo. Hort. Kew.
Granātum, *floris petalum*. Balauſtium dictum, *fructus*, *cortex*.	Punica *Granatum* foliis lanceolatis, caule arboreo.
Amygdăla amara et dulcis, *nucleus*. *Bitter* and *Sweet Almond*.	Amygdalus *communis* foliis ſerraturis infimis glanduloſis, floribus ſeſſilibus geminis. Lin. Syſt. Veg. dulcis et amara. Hort. Kew.
Prunus gallica, *fructus*. The *Prune*.	Prunus *domeſtica* pedunculis ſubſolitariis, foliis lanceolato-ovatis convolutis, ramis muticis.
Prunus ſylveſtris, *fructus*, The *Sloe*.	Prunus *ſpinoſa* pedunculis ſolitariis, foliis lanceolatis glabris, ramis ſpinoſis.

PENTAGYNIA.

Cydonia, *Malus*, *fructus*, *ejuſque ſemen*. The *Quince*.	Pyrus *Cydonia* foliis integerrimis, floribus ſolitariis.

Roſa

POLYGYNIA.

Roſa rubra, *petalum*. *Red Roſe*.	Roſa *gallica* germinibus ovatis pedunculiſque hiſpidis, caule petioliſque hiſpido-aculeatis. Hort. Kew.
Roſa damaſcēna, *petalum*. *Damaſk Roſe*.	Roſa *damaſcena* calycibus ſemipinnatis, germinibus ovatis turgidis pedunculiſque hiſpidis, caule petioliſque aculeatis, foliis ovatis acuminatis ſubtus villoſis. Hort. Kew.
Cynoſbātus, *fructus*. *Hip*, or *Dog Roſe*.	Roſa *canina* germinibus ovatis, pedunculiſque glabris, caule petioliſque aculeatis.
Rubus idæus, *fructus*. *Raſpberry*.	Rubus *idæus* foliis quinato-pinnatis ternatiſque, caule aculeato, petiolis canaliculatis.
Tormentilla, *radix*. *Tormentil*.	Tormentilla *erecta* caule erectiuſculo, foliis ſeſſilibus.
Pentaphyllum, *radix*. *Cinquefoil*.	Potentilla *reptans* foliis digitatis, caule repente, pedunculis unifloris.

CLASS. XIII. POLYANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Papāver album, *caput* ſeu *capſula*. *White Poppy*.	Papaver *ſomniferum* calycibus capſuliſque glabris, foliis amplexicaulibus inciſis.
Papāver erraticum, *flos*. *Red Poppy*.	Papaver *Rhœas* capſulis glabris globoſis (potius ovatis) caule piloſo multifloro, foliis pinnatifidis inciſis.
Caryophyllus aromaticus, *flos* cum *pericarpio immaturo*. The *Clove*.	Caryophyllus *aromaticus* foliis ſubſeſſilibus acutis, floribus terminalibus.

Ladănum, *reſina*. *Ladanum*.	Ciſtus *creticus* arboreſcens exſtipulatus, foliis ſpatulato-ovatis petiolatis enerviis ſcabris, calycinis lanceolatis.

TRIGYNIA.

Aconītum, *herba*. *Monk's Hood*.	Aconitum *Napellus* foliorum laciniis linearibus ſupernè latioribus linea exaratis.
Staphiſagria, *ſemen*. *Staveſacre*.	Delphinum *Staphiſagria* nectariis diphyllis petalo brevioribus, foliis palmatis lobis obtuſis.

POLYGYNIA.

Hellebŏrus niger, vel Melampodium, *radix*. *Black Hellebore*.	Helleborus *niger* ſcapo ſubunifloro ſubnudo, foliis pedatis.
Helleboraſter, *folium*. *Bear's Foot*.	Helleborus *fœtidus* caule multifloro folioſo, foliis pedatis.

CLASS. XIV. DIDYNAMIA.

GYMNOSPERMIA.

Marum *Syriacum*, *herba*. *Syrian Herb*. *Maſtiche*.	Teucrium *Marum* foliis integerrimis ovatis acutis, petiolatis, ſubtus tomentoſis, floribus racemoſis ſecundis. Lin. Syſt. Veg.
Scordĭum, *herba*. *Scordium*. or *Water Germander*.	Teucrium *Scordium* foliis oblongis ſeſſilibus dentato-ſerratis, floribus geminis axillaribus pedunculatis, caule diffuſo.
Lavendŭla, *flos*. *Lavender*.	Lavandula *Spica* foliis ſeſſilibus lanceolato-linearibus margine revolutis, ſpica interruptanuda.

Mentha piperītis, *herba*. *Peppermint*.	Mentha *piperita* floribus capitatis, foliis ovatis ſerratis petiolatis, ſtaminibus corolla brevioribus.
Mentha ſativa. *Spearmint*. *herba*.	Mentha *viridis* ſpicis oblongis, foliis lanceolatis nudis ſerratis ſeſſilibus, ſtaminibus corolla longioribus. Lin. Syſt. Veg.
Pulegĭum, *herba*, *flos*. *Pennyroyal*.	Mentha *Pulegium* floribus verticillatis, foliis ovatis obtuſis ſubcrenatis, caulibus ſubteretibus repentibus, ſtaminibus corolla longioribus.
Marrubĭum album, *herba*. *White Horehound*.	Marrubium *vulgare* dentibus calycinis ſetaceis uncinatis.
Origănum, *herba*. *Wild Marjoram*.	Origanum *vulgare* ſpicis ſubrotundis paniculatis conglomeratis, bracteis calyce longioribus ovatis.
Majorāna, *herba*. *Sweet Marjoram*.	Origanum *Marjorana* foliis ovatis obtuſis, ſpicis ſubrotundis compactis pubeſcentibus.
Meliſſa, *herba*. *Balm*.	Meliſſa *officinalis* racemis axillaribus verticillatis; pedicellis ſimplicibus.

ANGIOSPERMIA.

Digitālis, *herba*. *Fox-glove*.	Digitalis *purpurea* calycinis foliolis ovatis acutis, corollis obtuſis; labio ſuperiore integro.

CLASS. XV. TETRADYNAMIA.

SILICULOSA.

Cochleāria hortenſis, *herba.* *Garden Scurvygraſs.*	Cochlearia *officinalis* foliis radicalibus cordato-ſubrotundis, caulinis oblongis ſubſinuatis.
Raphănus Ruſticanus, *radix.* *Horſeradiſh.*	Cochlearia *Armoracia* foliis radicalibus lanceolatis crenatis, caulinis inciſis.

SILIQUOSA.

Naſturtium aquaticum, *herba recens.* *Water-creſſes.*	Siſymbrium *Naſturtium* ſiliquis declinatis, foliis pinnatis, foliolis ſubcordatis.
Sināpi, *ſemen.* *Muſtard.* Lin. Syſt. Veg.	Sinapis *nigra* ſiliquis glabris racemo adpreſſis.
Cardamīne, *flos.* *Cuckow-flower*, or *Lady's Smock.*	Cardamine *pratenſis* foliis pinnatis; foliolis radicalibus ſubrotundis, caulinis lanceolatis.

CLASS. XVI. MONADELPHIA.

POLYANDRIA.

Althæa, *radix*, *folium.* *Marſhmallow.*	Althæa *officinalis* foliis ſimplicibus tomentoſis.
Malva, *folium*, *flos.* *Mallow.*	Malva *ſylveſtris* caule erecto herbaceo, foliis ſeptemlobatis acutis, pedunculis petioliſque piloſis.

CLASS, XVII. DIADELPHIA.

OCTANDRIA.

Senĕka, *radix*. *Rattleſnake-root*.	Polygala *ſenega* floribus imberbibus ſpicatis, caule erecto herbaceo ſimpliciſſimo, foliis lato-lanceolatis.

DECANDRIA.

Geniſta, *cacumen*, *ſemen*. *Broom*.	Spartium *ſcoparium* foliis ternatis ſolitariis, ramis inermibus angulatis.
Santălum rubrum, *lignum*. *Red Sanders*. Lin. Supp. Pl.	Pterocarpus *Santolinus* foliis ternatis ſubrotundis retuſis glaberrimis, petalis crenatis undulatis.
Glycyrrhīza, *radix*. *Liquorice*.	Glycyrrhiza *glabra* leguminibus glabris, ſtipulis nullis, foliolo impari-petiolato.
Tragacantha *gummi*. *Gum Tragacanth*.	Aſtragalus *Tragacantha* caudice arboreſcente, petiolis ſpineſcentibus.
Fœnum græcum, *ſemen*. *Fœnugreek*.	Trigonella *Fœnum gæcum* leguminibus ſeſſilibus ſtrictis erectiuſculis ſubtalcatis acuminatis, caule erecto.

CLASS. XVIII. POLYADELPHIA.

ICOSANDRIA.

Limon, *ſuccus cortex exterior*, et *ejus oleum* eſſentia *dictum*.	Citrus *medica* petiolis linearibus.
Aurantium hiſpalenſe, *folium*, *flos*, *fructus*, *ſuccus*, et *cortex exterior*.	Citrus *Aurantium* petiolis alatis, foliis acuminatis.

POLYANDRIA.

Hyperĭcum, *flos. St. John's Wort.*	Hypericum *perforatum* floribus trigynis, caule ancipiti, foliis obtuſis pellucido punctatis.

CLASS. XIX. SYNGENESIA.

POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

Taraxăcum, *radix*, *herba*.	Leontodon *Taraxacum* calyce ſquamis infernè reflexis, foliis runcinatis denticulatis lævibus.
Bardāna, *radix*, *herba. Burdock.*	Arctium *Lappa* foliis cordatis inermibus petiolatis.
Cinara, *folium. Articboke.*	Cynara *Scolymus* foliis ſubſpinoſis pinnatis indiviſiſque, calycinis ſquamis ovatis.

POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Tanacētum *flos*, *herba. Tanſey.*	Tanacetum *vulgare* foliis bipinnatis inciſis ſerratis.
Abrotŏnum, *folium. Southernwood.*	Artemiſia *Abrotonum* foliis ramociſſimis ſetaceis, caule erecto ſuffruticoſo.
Santonĭcum, *ſemen*, *vel cacumen. Worm-ſeed.* Lin. Syſt. Veg. et Mant.	Artemiſia *judaica* fruticoſa foliis ſubovatis obtuſis lobatis, parvis floribus paniculatis pedicellatis.
Abſinthĭum maritimum. *cacumen. Sea Wormwood.*	Artemiſia *maritima* foliis multipartitis tomentoſis, racemis cernuis, floſculis femineis ternis.
Abſinthĭum vulgare, *herba. Common Wormwood.*	Artemiſia *Abſinthium* foliis compoſitis multifidis, floribus ſubgloboſis pendulis: receptaculo villoſo.

Tuſſilāgo,

Tuſſilāgo, *herba*. *Colt's-foot.*	Tuſſilago *Farfara* ſcapo imbricato unifloro, foliis ſubcordatis angulatis denticulatis.
Enūla campāna, *radix*. *Elecampane.*	Inula *Helenium* foliis amplexicaulibus ovatis rugoſis, ſubtus tomentoſis, calycum ſquamis ovatis.
Arnĭca, *flos*, *herba*, *radix*. *Leopard's-bane.*	Arnica *montana* foliis ovatis integris; caulinis geminis oppoſitis.
Chamæmēlum, *flos ſimplex*. *Chamomile.*	Anthemis *nobilis* foliis pinnato-compoſitis linearibus acutis ſubvilloſis.
Pyrēthrum, *radix*. *Pellitory of Spain.*	Anthemis *Pyrethrum* caulibus ſimplicibus unifloris decumbentibus, foliis pinnato-multifidis.

POLYGAMIA FRUSTANEA.

Cardūus benedictus, *herba*. *Bleſſed Thiſtle.*	Centaurea *benedicta* calycibus duplicato-ſpinoſis lanatis involucratis, foliis ſemidecurrentibus denticulato-ſpinoſis.

MONOGAMIA.

Viŏla, *flos*, *recens*. *Sweet Violet.*	Viola *odorata* acaulis, foliis cordatis, ſtolonibus reptantibus.

CLASS. XX. GYNANDRIA.

HEXANDRIA.

Serpēntaria Virginiana, *radix*. *Virginian Snake-root.*	Ariſtolochia *Serpentaria* foliis cordato-oblongis planis, caulibus infirmis flexuoſis teretibus, floribus ſolitariis.

POLY-

POLYANDRIA.

Arum, *radix*, *recens*. *Cuckow-pint*.	Arum *maculatum* acaule, foliis haſtatis integerrimis, ſpadice clavato.

CLASS. XXI. MONŒCIA.

MONANDRIA.

Myriſtĭca. *Nux Moſchata*, *fructus*, *nucleus*, et *integumentum* ejus *reticulare*, Macis dictum. *Nutmeg* and *Mace*.	Myriſticha *officinalis* foliis alternis, petiolatis ovatis acutis venoſis glabris integerrimis ſubtus albidis: fructu pyriformi glabro. Lin. Suppl. Plant.

TETRANDRIA.

Urtīca, *herba*. *Stinging Nettle*.	Urtica *dioica* foliis oppoſitis cordatis, racemis geminis.
Morus, *fructus*. The *Mulberry*.	Morus *nigra* foliis cordatis ſcabris.

POLYANDRIA.

Quercus, *cortex*. The *Oak*.	Quercus *Robur* foliis deciduis oblongis ſupernè latioribus, ſinubus acutioribus, angulis obtuſis.
Juglans, *fructus immaturus*. The *Walnut*.	Juglans *regia* foliolis ovalibus *glabris* ſubſerratis ſubæqualibus.

MONADELPHIA.

Terebinthĭna vulgaris. *Common Turpentine*.	Pinus, ſpecies variæ.
Balſămum Canadenſe. *Canada Balſam*.	Pinus *Balſamea* foliis ſolitariis ſubemarginatis, ſubtus linea duplici punctata.

Caſca-

Caſcarilla, *cortex*. *Caſcarilla.*	Croton *lineare* foliis linearibus integerrimis obtuſis ſubtus tomentoſis, caule fruticoſo. Hort. Kew.
Ricĭnus, *ſeminis oleum*. *Palma Chriſti.*	Ricinis *communis* foliis peltatis ſubpalmatis ſerratis.

SYNGENESIA.

Cucūmis *agreſtis*, *ſuccus inſpiſſatus fructus recentis. Wild Cncumber*. Elatērium.	Momordica *Elaterium* pomis hiſpidis, cirrhis nullis.
Colocynthis, *fructus*. *Medulla.*	Cucumis *Colocynthis* foliis multifidis, pomis globoſis glabris.

CLASS. XXII. DIOECIA.

PENTANDRIA.

Terebinthĭna Chia. *Chio Turpentine.*	Piſtacia *Terebinthus* foliis impari pinnatis: foliolis ovato-lanceolatis.
Maſtiche, *reſina*.	Piſtacia *Lentiſcus* foliis abrupte pinnatis; foliolis lanceolatis.

HEXANDRIA.

Sarſaparilla, *radix*. *Sarſaparilla.*	Smilax *Sarſaparilla* caule aculeato-angulato, foliis inermibus ovatis retuſo-mucronatis trinerviis.

MONADELPHIA.

Junipĕrus, *bacca*, *cacumen*. *Juniper.*	Juniperus *communis* foliis ternis patentibus mucronatis bacca longioribus.
Olibănum *gummi reſina*. *Olibanum.*	Juniperus *Lycia* foliis ternis undique imbricatis ovatis obtuſis.

Sabīna, *folium.* *Savin.*	Juniperus *Sabina* foliis oppoſitis erectis decurrentibus: oppoſitionibus pyxidatis.
Pareira brava, *radix.*	Ciſſampelos *Pareira* foliis peltatis cordatis emarginatis.

CLASS. XXIII. POLYGAMIA.

MONOECIA.

Hellebŏrus albus, *radix.* *White Hellebore.*	Veratrum *album* racemo ſupradecompoſito, corollis erectis.
Parietāria, *herba.* *Pellitory of the Wall.*	Parietaria *officinalis* foliis lanceolato ovatis pedunculis dichotomis, calycibus dyphillis. Lin. Mat. Med.
Gambōgia *gummi-reſina.* *Gomboge.* Mur. Mat. Med. tom. 5.	Stalagmitis *Cambogioides.*—Gambogia *gutta* et ex aliis arboribus adhuc ignotis.
Arabĭcum Gummi. *Gum Arabic.*	Mimoſa *nilotica* ſpinis ſtipularibus patentibus, foliis bipinnatis: partialibus extimis glandula interſtinctis, ſpicis globoſis pedunculatis.
Catechu, vulgo, Terra Japonica, *ſuccus ſpiſſatus.* *Catechu,* commonly called *Japan Earth.* Lin. Suppl. Plant.	Mimoſa *Catechu* ſpinis ſtipularibus, foliis bipinnatis multijugis: glandulis partialium ſingulis, ſpicis axillaribus geminis S. ternis pedunculatis.
Myrrha, *gummi-reſina.* *Myrrh.*	Mimoſæ forſan ſpecies.

DIOECIA.

Manna, *ſuccus ſpiſſatus.*	Fraxinus *Ornus* foliis ovato-oblongis ſerratis petiolatis: floribus corollatis.

Ginſeng, *radix*.	Panax *quinquefolium* foliis ternis quinatis.

TRIOECIA.

Ficus, Carica, *fructus*. *Fig*.	Ficus *Carica* foliis palmatis.

CLASS. XXIV. CRYPTOGAMIA.

FILICES.

Filix, *radix*. *Fern*.	Polypodium *Filix mas* frondibus bipinnatis: pinnis obtuſis crenulatis, ſtipite paleaceo.

MEDICAMINA.

Ex Vegetabilibus nobis adhuc ignotis.

Ammoniacum, *gummi-reſina*.
Colomba, *radix*.
Kino, *reſina*.
Myrrha, *gummi-reſina*. *Myrrh*.
Sagapenum, *gummi-reſina*.
Thus, *reſina*. *Frankincenſe*.

Ex Mineralibus, Foſſilibus, Atque Aliis Materiis.

Acidum Vitriolicum. *Vitriolic Acid*.
Alūmen. *Allum*.
Antimonium. *Antimony*.
Argentum. *Silver*.
Barilla. *Barilla*.
Bolus Gallicus. *French Bole*.
Borax. *Borax*.
Calx. *Quicklime*.
Cera *alba* et *flava*. *White* and *Yellow Wax*.
Cinĕres Clavellāti. *Pot* or *Pearl Aſhes*.
Creta. *Chalk*.
Cuprum. *Copper*.
Ærūgo. *Verdigris*.
Vitriŏlum cæruleum. *Blue Vitriol*.
Ferrum. *Iron*.
Galla. The *Gall*.
Hydrargyrus. *Quickſilver*.
Magneſia Vitriolata. *Bitter Purging Salt*.
Nitrum. *Nitre*.
Opium. *Opium*.

Pix

Ovum. *Egg.*

Petrolĕum. *Petroleum,* or *Rock Oil.*

Pix Burgundica. *Burgundy Pitch.*

Pix liquida. *Tar.*

Plumbum. *Lead.*

Ceruſſa. *Ceruſſe.*

Lithargyrus. *Litharge.*

Minium. *Red Lead.*

Sacchărum non purificatum *Soft Sugar.*

Sacchărum purificatum.—*Refined Sugar.*

Sal Ammoniacus. *Sal Ammoniac.*

Sal Muriaticus. *Sea Salt.*

Sapo. *Soap.*

Spiritus vinoſus rectificatus. *Rectified Spirit of Wine.*

Spiritus vinoſus tenuior.—*Proof Spirit.*

Stannum. *Tin.*

Succĭnum. *Amber.*

Sulphur. *Sulphur.*

Sulphŭris Flores. *Flowers of Sulphur.*

Zincum. *Zinc.*

Lapis Calamināris. *Calamine.*

Tutiæ. *Tutty.*

Vitriŏlum Album. *White Vitriol.*

Quedam eorum poſt partem ſequentem ex ordine ſunt notata.

PRÆPA-

PREPARATIONS

OF

VARIOUS KINDS.

THE preparation of earthy and other pulverable ſubſtances, which are not ſoluble in water, is no more than the ſimple reduction of them into an impalpable powder. The following are particularly noticed.

Antimonium—*Antimony*; for which, vide Præparata ex Antimonio.

Cancronum Chelæ—*Crab's-claws*. The black tip of the claws of the *Cancer Pagurus*, or the common ſea crab, is the part in uſe, which is ranked in the claſs of abſorbents. Dr. Lewis has obſerved, that this powder, being prepared from a calcareous animal earth, contains a glutinous quality; which renders it apt to concrete with the mucous ſubſtance uſually lodged in the firſt paſſages.

Corallium Rubrum—*Red Coral*. Coral is chiefly brought from the Mediterranean. It is a branched cretaceous ſubſtance, of a red or white colour; grows on rocks covered by the ſea, and upon the ſhells of fiſhes; and is ſuppoſed to be the habitation and production of the marine polypi. Fiſhermen are employed to entangle it with ſtrong netting, and drag it forcibly from the rocks.

Creta—*Chalk*, is an alkaline abſorbent earth, entirely ſoluble in vinegar and other vegetable acids; and is reducible to lime by the force of fire. Its aſtringent quality is rather doubtful, except when combined with acids, or from imbibing moiſture: and it is at this time principally uſed as an abſorbent or antacid. This and the teſtaceous powders are ordered for ſuch purpoſes, in doſes from 10 to 30 gr.

Oſtreorum Teſtæ—*Oyſter-ſhells.* The prepared ſhell is alſo uſed as an abſorbent. Theſe ſhells calcined, form a ſtrong quick lime, which is found to impregnate water in a much greater degree than any other lime: it is therefore preferred for compounding of lime water. The fine white earth is the part uſed, the outer rough coat containing much ſea ſalt.

Lapis Calaminaris—*Calamine*, is the native ore of Zinc, and is found in England, Germany, and other countries, either in diſtinct mines, or mixed with the ores of lead, iron, and other minerals. It is a calciform ſort of ſtone or mineral, of a greyiſh brown colour, inclining to a yellow or reddiſh caſt, and in its crude ſtate contains ſulphureous, and ſometimes arſenical matter; to diſſipate which, it is generally roaſted or calcined previous to its being uſed for medical purpoſes. When finely lævigated, it has a reſtringent and deſiccative quality, is employed in lotions for ſore eyes and eye-lids, and is the baſis of a famous epulotic. Vide Zincum Vitriolatum.

Succinum—*Amber*, is a brittle bituminous ſubſtance of the foſſil kind, either opake or tranſparent, and of a white or browniſh colour. It is found on, or floating near, the ſea coaſt in the Eaſt Indies, and Pruſſian Pomerania, in which province it is dug out of the earth. Amber is ſoluble in vitriolic acid; and is compounded of phlogiſton, a volatile acid ſalt, bituminous oil, and a ſmall portion of phlegm. It is of little uſe in its ſimple ſtate. The acid of Amber is ſomewhat ſimilar to the vegetable, but eſſentially different from the mineral acids. Vide Ol. Succin. Rectif.

Tutia—*Tutty*, is an argillaceous ore of Zinc, found in Egypt and Perſia, and formed, by means of cylindrical moulds, into tubular pieces, which are hardened by heat. Theſe hollow bodies are ſmooth and yellowiſh on the inſide, and on the outſide ſtudded with ſmall protuberances, of an aſh colour, inclining to a blue. This ſubſtance, when duly lævigated, is alſo uſed as an opthalmic. It is ſometimes artfully compounded of the ſublimates of the ore of Zinc and argillaceous earth baked hard, in imitation of the true oriental Tutty.

Ærugo Æris—*Verdegris*, is a metallic ſalt, artificially formed by the ſaturation of vinegar with copper. It is prepared in the South of France, by grape ſtalks ſoaked in wine, and laid on plates of copper; which in a few days corrode their ſurfaces, and produce a blueiſh green concrete, partly ſoluble in water and ſpirit, and almoſt wholly ſo in vinegar. It was formerly given, for expedition ſake, as an emetic in caſes of poiſon, in the quantity of 1 or 2 gr. and uſed in the Mel. Ægyptiacum, as a detergent; but is now rarely uſed except in procuring the concentrated acid, called Acidum Acetoſum.

ADIPIS SUILLÆ, SEVIQUE OVILLI PRÆPARATIO.

Porklard and *Mutton Suet* are beſt prepared by melting them gently over the fire in boiling water, which will prevent the fat from being burnt, and turning black. It ſhould afterwards be kept cloſe from the air.

AMMONIACI PURIFICATIO.

The Purification of Gum Ammoniacum, and other reſinous gums, requires no other comment, than that depuration renders a future ſolution in water more difficult; on which account the pure and unſtrained tears are to be preferred. Ammoniacum is a concrete gum-reſinous juice, exuded from a plant growing in the interior parts of Ægypt, and probably of the umbelliferous kind. It is brought to us in lumps, made up with tears or drops of various colours; has a nauſeous ſweetiſh bitter taſte, and a ſmell ſomewhat like that of Galbanum. It is an uſeful deobſtruent and expectorant, and is given in ſubſtance, from 10 to 20gr. or more, repeatedly, in the form of pills; alone, or in compoſition; but is moſt frequently preſcribed in ſolution. Vide Lac. Ammon.

CORNU CERVI USTIO.

The burning of Hartſhorn—The horn of any kind of deer is now known to poſſeſs no ſingular virtues, and to yield the ſame principles, by diſtillation, with every other animal ſubſtance. Calcination deprives it of thoſe principles, and reduces it to an inſipid animal earth. The pure earth is ſoluble in vegetable, nitrous, and muriatic acid, and may be precipitated by vitriolic acid. Thus prepared, it is commonly given in the form of a *Decoction* againſt diarrheas. Quod vide.

HERBARUM et FLORUM EXSICCATIO.

The drying of Herbs and Flowers—Herbs ſhould be gathered juſt before the flowers unfold; and in ſome plants the flowery tops are preferred. They ſhould all be dried by the heat of the ſun, or of a common fire of equal heat with what the ſun affords; but they muſt not be expoſed to the ſtrong action of the ſolar light, which will injure both their colour and virtue.

MELLIS DESPUMATIO.

The clarifying of Honey—In preſſing the honey ſrom the comb, it gathers particles of wax and other impurities, which being lighter than honey, if liquified by heat, riſe freely to the ſurface, and may eaſily be ſeparated from it. Honey is a ſaccharine mucilaginous vegetable juice, collected by the bees from various flowers, and depoſited in the cells of their combs, from which it is extracted. That which flows from them ſpontaneouſly, and is obtained by ſeparating the combs, and laying them flat on a ſieve, is far more pure than the expreſſed. It is uſed in many preparations of the pectoral kind, and is often employed to unite oils and balſams with aqueous liquors. Taken daily in the quantity of ſeveral ounces, for two or three years, it is ſaid, to have cured a long-continued aſthma. It has alſo proved ſerviceable in lithonthriptic caſes.

MILLEPEDÆ PRÆPARATIO.

Præparation of Millepedes—The virtues of Millipedes, or Wood-lice receive no injury from being made pulverable after this manner:—They are preſcribed both freſh and dry, in obſtructions of the liver, and ſuppreſſion of urine, in powder from a ſcruple to a dram; and in an expreſſed Vinous Infuſion, the quantity of a wine-glaſs-full repeatedly. They have alſo been ſwallowed alive in great numbers daily, and for ſome time together, but with no great effect; in conſequence of which their virtues are much doubted.

PUL

PULPARUM PRÆPARATIO.

Preparation of Pulps—It may here be obſerved, that the pulp of Caſſia ſhould not be taken from the pod till wanted; and that it may be obtained from the pods in a more pure ſtate, by ſlitting them, then puſhing out the ſeeds together with the cells, and clearing the pulp from the mucilaginous part, by repeatedly waſhing with warm water. In the dry ſtate its chief loſs is aqueous moiſture. For the nature of the Caſſia fiſtularis, vide Elect·e Caſſia.

SCILLÆ EXSICCATIO.

The drying of the Squill—The Squill, or Sea Onion is brought from the ſandy ſhores of Spain and the Levant. There are two ſorts of it, one of a reddiſh colour, the other white; yet equally efficacious. This root is intenſely bitter, and nauſeous to the taſte. It yields the whole of its virtues to aqueous and vinous menſtrua, and to vegetable acids; and proves emetic, cathartic, or diuretic, according to the peculiar irritability of the patient's habit, and the meaſure of the doſe. It is an uſeful expectorant in hydropic aſthma, &c. and is moſt likely to increaſe urinary ſecretion, when joined with a gentle opiate and the aromatic powder. The doſe to an adult may be gradually raiſed from 2 to 6 gr. of the dried, and from 5 to 20 gr. of the freſh root, according to its effect on the ſtomach and bowels. It is often exhibited with mercurials, in dropſies, either as a diuretic, a cathartic, or an alterative. Dr. Cullen thinks the ſublimate ſolution more likely to render it diuretic than calomel, the former being leſs apt to purge. When dried it loſes about four-fifths of its weight, without loſs of taſte or virtue, the vapour being merely aqueous. Four gr. of the dried root is about equal to 20 gr. of the freſh.

SPONGIÆ USTIO.

The burning of Sponge—Sponge is a light compreſſible ſubſtance, which readily imbibes water; is found adhering to rocks in the ſea, and from its abundant quantity of volatile alkaline ſalt, is ſuppoſed, like the corallines, to be of animal origin. The virtues of burnt ſponge ſeem to depend upon a volatile ſalt, juſt formed and combined with its own oil, and an earthy matter. It is given in ſcrophulous and cutaneous diſorders, particularly in the Bronchocele, in which complaint it is adminiſtered, by placing half a dram of it, mixed up with a ſufficient quantity of honey, under the tongue, and gradually ſwallowing it for ſix ſucceſſive nights, giving a purge every eighth day; but it may be more conveniently uſed in the form of a lozenge, in all ſuch caſes. It is alſo ordered in powder and infuſion, as an abſorbent againſt acidities in the primæ viæ. Burnt ſponge rubbed in a braſs mortar is apt to acquire an emetic quality, from its ſalt eroding the metal.

The doſe of this powder is from 20 to 40 gr. or more, twice a day, joined with 2 or 3 gr. of powdered rhubarb. To an infant from 5 to 8, with 1 gr. of the latter.

Sponge ſated with melted wax, and the wax immediately ſqueezed out by a preſs, forms the ſponge tent, for dilating wounds and ulcers, a preparation little uſed in modern ſurgery.

STYRACIS PURIFICATIO.

The Purification of Storax—Storax is an odoriferous reſinous ſubſtance, exuded from the ſtyrax tree, a native of Syria, and other eaſtern countries. There are three ſorts of it—the calamita, or cane; the lump, or red; and the common; of which the latter is moſt in uſe. The two firſt are brought to us in lumps of tears, the laſt in an uniform maſs of a fine reſinous juice, mixed with ſaw-duſt. The ſtorax totally diſſolving in the ſpirit of wine, may be readily freed from its impurities. Its medical qualities are nearly ſimilar to thoſe of benzoine.

CONSERVÆ.

Conſerves are compoſitions for the preſervation of certain recent vegetables, whoſe virtues may be injured or deſtroyed by being dried. The acrid bitter of the ſquill, and the pungency of the arum, are ſlightly covered by the mucilaginous quality of the ſugar. The conſiſtence of a conſerve renders it much more convenient for reducing ponderous powders into pills, than ſyrups, &c. Conſerves in general may be taken from 1 to 3 dr. The doſe of the Conſ. Ari, which was much preſcribed by Sydenham, in chronic rheumatiſm, is about 1dr.

Sugar will not incorporate well with the ſubject, unleſs it has firſt been well rubbed into powder, and paſſed thro' a ſieve.

CONSERVA LUJULÆ.

Conſerve of Wood-ſorrel has an acidulous grateful flavour, and is uſed to cool the mouth, fauces, and primæ viæ, in bilious remitting fevers. It is alſo employed with medicines of the tonic and antiſcorbutic tribe.

The wood-ſorrel, or ſour trefoil, is a perennial plant, and grows wild in the woods. The leaves are ſimilar, in taſte and quality, to thoſe of the rumex acetoſa, or common ſorrel; but are more grateful, both to the palate and ſtomach: the root yields a fine red colour. The ſalt *called* eſſential ſalt of lemons, is uſually prepared from the juice of this herb: an adulterated ſort is alſo compoſed of cream of tartar and ſpirit of vitriol.

CONSERVA ABSINTHII MARITIMI.

——— *of Sea Wormwood* is a mild bitter, and ſtrengthener to the ſtomach.

The leaves of the ſea wormwood are much ſmaller than the common ſort, and are hoary on both ſides; the ſtalks are alſo hoary. This plant grows near the ſea, is a ſtrong bitter, and was formerly much uſed in medicated ales and wines, as a ſtomachic and corroborant. It is now chiefly preſcribed in diſcutient fomentations. Its eſſential oil has been often given with ſucceſs in the quantity of 2 or 3 gtt. made into pills with the crumb of bread, as a vermifuge; and has been mixed up with a moderate portion of ſweet oil, and rubbed into the belly, for the ſame purpoſe.

CONSERVA ROSÆ RUBRÆ.

——— *of Red Roſe,* is a pleaſant light reſtringent, and is much recommended againſt catarrhous coughs, and phthiſical complaints, in doſes of a tea-ſpoon-full, or more, mixed up with a cup of warm milk.

There are two ſorts of roſes uſed in medicine, the damaſk, which is an elegant pale flower, of a cordial ſweet-ſcented nature, and rather opening; from which a ſyrup is made—and the red, the buds of which have a mild aſtringent quality, and form this conſerve. To reduce the proportion of ſugar one half, would render this medicine more efficacious.

CONSERVA CORTICIS EXTERIORIS AURANTII HISPALENSIS.

——— *of the Outer Rind of Seville Orange Peel,* is an elegant warm ſtomach bitter, and contains all the virtues of the peel. The rind of the orange peel abounds with a fragrant eſſential oil, which is lodged in the cells of its ſurface. Vide Tinct. Cort. Aurant.

CONSERVA ARI.

——— *of Wake-Robin*, or *Cuckow-pint*—This is a low perennial plant, and grows in hedge rows. Its root is thick and roundiſh, brown without and white within, with an exceſſive pungent acrimonious taſte, and of ſingular quality. It contains an acrid matter, which is not to be extracted by ſpirits of wine; is therefore not eſſential oil. This conſerve is ſtimulant and attenuant, and is extremely well ſuited to phlegmatic habits. The doſe about a dram.

CONSERVA CYNOSBATI.

——— *of Hip*—The Cynoſbatus, Wild-briar, or Dog-roſe, grows wild in the hedges. The hip or fruit, contains a ſour ſweetiſh pulp, with a rough prickly ſubſtance incloſing the ſeeds, which if not clearly ſeparated from the pulp, is apt to excite the ſtomach to vomiting, and would occaſion an uneaſy pruritus at the anus.

The conſerve is a pleaſant cooling reſtringent. It was formerly ordered in large doſes, to correct acrid bile, ſharp urine, and heat in the ſtomach; but is now, like moſt other medicines of this form, principally uſed as a vehicle to more efficacious remedies.

CONSERVA PRUNI SYLVESTRIS.

——— *of the Sloe*—The Black-thorn or Sloe Shrub, is a prickly buſh, common in hedges, and yields a ſharp rough-taſting fruit, of a blueiſh hue, and about the ſize of a ſmall cherry. The conſerve is a cool aſtringent, and may be given in doſes of a dram or two. The flowers with their cups infuſed in whey, yield a pleaſant laxative.

CONSERVA SCILLÆ.

——— *of the Squill*—The mucilaginous quality of the ſugar covers the nauſeous acrid bitter of the freſh ſquill, and preſerves its virtues. The doſe of this preparation is from 20 to 40gr. For its nature and virtues vide Scillæ Exſiccatio.

SUCCI.

Juices are obtained by expreſſion, and ſome are afterwards inſpiſſated, by exhaling the more aqueous part over a gentle fire. Expreſſed juices ſhould be repeatedly ſet by to ſettle, and be paſſed thro' a ſtrainer; then put into glaſs bottles. They may be preſerved for ſome time by the addition of a little ſpirit of wine, and covering the ſurface with oil.

SUCCUS COCHLEARIÆ COMPOSITUS.

Compound Juice of Scurvygraſs—This compoſition is preſerved with difficulty; it is antiſcorbutic, gently diuretic, and maintains a laxative habit. The doſe from 3 ſpoonfuls to 4 oz. or more, two or three times a day. It conſiſts of the following ingredients.

Cochlearia Hortenſis—The Garden or Dutch Scurvygraſs, is a low plant, with thick juicy ſpoon-formed leaves, which when freſh have an unpleaſant ſmell, and a pungent acrid taſte. It is a powerful antiſeptic, attenuant, and aperient, and is a ſerviceable medicine in cachectic habits.

Naſturtium Aquaticum—The Water-creſs is a juicy plant, and grows wild in clear ſtanding waters, and in rivulets. It has browniſh oblong obtuſe leaves, which remain green throughout the year: they are moderately pungent to the taſte, and yield a quick penetrating ſmell. This herb has the ſame general virtues with the cochlearia, but is milder in flavour. The odour and taſte of theſe plants depend upon the ſtrength of their eſſential oil, which like that of aromatics ſinks in water. Their acrimony is diffuſed over all their parts.

Becabunga—Brooklime or Water Pimpernell, is a low creeping plant, with round reddiſh ſtalks, and dark ſhining green-coloured indented leaves. This alſo grows in rivulets and ditches. The leaves have an herbaceous ſlight bitteriſh taſte, and the juice is rather ſaponaceous: from its neighbouring growth, it ſeems to be deſigned by nature to ſheathe the acrimonious qualities of both the former.

A native acid of either ſorrel or orange, is a proper addition to this compoſition, as it affords a pleaſant quickneſs to the acrid juices, and determines them to an aceſcent fermentation.

SUCCUS BACCÆ SAMBUCI SPISSATUS.

Inſpiſſated Juice of Elder-berry, is a cooling aperient, and when taken freely promotes the natural ſecretions. It is recommended in dyſpepſy, and debility of the urinary paſſages, in doſes from 1 to 2 or 3 dr.

The elder tree, its flowers, and fruit or berries, are well known: ſo alſo is the plant and fruit of the currant.

SUCCUS RIBIS NIGRI.

Juice of Black Currant, is ſubacid and cooling; boiled up with ſugar it makes an excellent jelly, which is much uſed to moiſten the mouth and fauces with in ſore throats and fevers.

SUCCUS CICUTÆ SPISSATUS.

The inſpiſſated Juice of Hemlock—The Conium Maculatum of Linnæus, or Greater Hemlock, is a tall umbelliferous plant, with large leaves, of a blackiſh green colour on the upper ſide, and a lightiſh green underneath, and divided into oblong ſegments. The *flowers* are white, and have five white-pointed petals. The *ſeeds* are greeniſh, flat on one ſide, convex on the other, unequal, with five elevated ſtriæ, elegantly indented. The *ſtalk* riſes to ſeveral feet, is the thickneſs of a finger; round, hollow, and variegated with ſtreaks and ſpots of a red or blackiſh purple. The *root* is biennial, oblong, about the ſize of a moderate parſnip, rather yellowiſh without, white and fungous within. The indentation of the elevated ſtriæ on the ſeeds, and the ſtrong fœtid ſmell, like that of mice, are the characteriſtic marks of its nature and the ſtrength of its virtues.

Profeſſor Murray cautions us againſt miſtaking the *Chærophillum Bulboſum* for the Cicuta, both which have a globoſe root, and a ſpotted ſtalk; but the former is ſwelled at the foot-ſtalk and ſegments, and at the inferior part of the corolla, rather downy, and the ſeeds ſmooth and awl-ſhaped.

Dr. Stork has very warmly recommended this medicine in moſt obſtinate complaints; but its great efficacy, when joined with a mercurial alternative, has been more particularly obſerved in ſcrophulous and ſcirrhous diſorders; and in hectic complaints, ariſing from tubercles in their early ſtage. The doſe at firſt ſhould not be more than 2 gr. twice or thrice a day, to be increaſed gradually, according to its effect on the nervous ſyſtem. Two drams have been given in a day to ſome, and continued for ſeveral weeks, without much ſenſible effect on the nerves; whereas others have not been able to proceed further daily, than 6, 8, or 10 gr. without head-aches, dizzineſs, ſtupefaction, and other alarming ſymptoms.

Dr. Cullen inſtances the inequality of ſtrength and effect, in the caſe of a lady afflicted with cancer, who had taken 1 dr. of one parcel of the powder at a doſe, without much inconvenience; whereas 20 gr. of another parcel, nearly occaſioned her death. A cautious uſe, therefore, of this and every other virulent plant, is extremely neceſſary. To ſuch habits as the latter, a ſmall portion of the aromatic powder has proved a grateful addition. Mercurials alſo, in the alterative ſtile, ſeem to counteract the ſtupefactive quality of this herb. The powdered herb, which if properly dried and kept, is more to be depended upon than the extract, has been ſucceſsfully uſed in ſmall doſes internally, joined with calomel and the aromatic powder; alſo externally, with linſeed meal, or common white bread, made into a poultice with milk and water, in the proportion of one-fourth or ſixth part of the herb, when applied to indurated tumours in the breaſt and other parts. Both theſe means have been ſucceſsfully employed in removing obſtructions in the membranous part of the urethra, and enlargement of the proſtate gland. It is alſo, in ſome caſes, given with advantage, if joined with the Peruvian bark. Dr. Butter recommends it warmly againſt the whooping cough.

EXTRACTA et RESINÆ.

Extracts and Reſins, conſiſt of thoſe parts of vegetables which are ſoluble in water and ſpirit, and are reduced to a thick conſiſtence, by exhalation. Some are ſoft, and are readily formed into pills; others are hard, and more fit to be rubbed into powder. Thoſe parts of vegetables which abound with eſſential oils and with reſins, and are poſſeſſed of flavour and aromatic qualities, ſhould be reduced into an extract, with rectified ſpirit of wine: thoſe in which ſweet, glutinous, emollient, bitter, and aſtringent qualities reſide, are better extracted by means of boiling water. The virtues of others, ſuch as woods, barks, roots, &c. in which the reſin is divided by a glutinous matter, are more effectually obtained by a mixture of water and ſpirit.

Reſins are vegetable juices concreted by evaporation; they are ſoluble in ſpirit of wine and not in water, in both expreſſed and eſſential oils, and may be mixed with aqueous liquors by the ſame means that fluid oils are rendered miſcible with water.

The evaporation is moſt conveniently and ſooneſt performed in broad ſhallow veſſels, and with a moderate fire; and when the matter begins to grow thick, it ſhould be kept conſtantly ſtirring, for fear of empyreuma.

Extracts may be preſerved by ſprinkling them with ſpirit of wine, or by keeping them in oiled bladders.

EXTRACTUM CACUMINIS GENISTÆ.

The Extract of Broom Tops—Geniſta or Broom, is a ſhrubby plant, common on heaths and uncultivated ſandy grounds. The leaves, flowers, and ſeeds are all in uſe; the tops moſt ſo: they have a bitter nauſeous taſte. The infuſion, decoction, and extract are excellent aperient, diuretic medicines, in hydropic caſes; the latter is given to adults, in doſes from half a dram to a dram, repeatedly.

Dr. Cullen recommends a decoction made with half an ounce of freſh broom tops, in a pint of water to half a pint: two table-ſpoonfuls of the ſtrained liquor to be taken every hour or two, till it operates by ſtool or urine; and to be repeated every, or every other day, accordingly. Some prefer the infuſion in the form of tea.

EXTRACTUM CHAMÆMELI.

——— *of Chamomile*—Chamæmelum, the trailing perennial, or Roman Camomile, is found wild in paſture grounds, and is cultivated in gardens ſor a crop of the flowers. The ſingle is eſteemed the beſt, as its diſc, about which the virtues chiefly reſide, is larger than that of the double. It has a powerful aromatic ſmell, and a bitter nauſeous taſte. The flowers powdered have been given up to half a dram or more, repeatedly, with ſucceſs, in obſtinate intermittents; more particularly when joined with an equal quantity of myrrh, but generally require an opiate to reſtrain the tendency to diarrhea.

The extract is ſimply bitter, and is a good ſtomachic. The doſe is from 10 gr. to 40.

EXTRACTUM GENTIANÆ.

——— *of Gentian*—The root of this plant is the part uſed, which is of a light brown colour without, and a yellow or gold colour within. It abounds with a reſin and gum intimately mixed, and has a ſtrong bitter taſte, which is rendered much more grateful, when covered with the aromatic bitter of the orange peel. The plant is perennial, and grows principally on the mountainous parts in Germany.

This preparation is a uſeful ſtomach bitter, and is generally exhibited with an aromatic, or ſome additional power, in the form of pills. The doſe from 10 to 30 gr. With equal quantities of galls, or tormentil root, it has cured obſtinate intermittents.

EXTRACTUM HELLEBORI NIGRI.

——— *of Black Hellebore*—The Black Hellebore grows wild in Germany, and is cultivated in our gardens for its early flowering. The deepeſt black roots are the ſafeſt, and the moſt fit for uſe; they are fibrous from a knotty head, and are acrid and bitter to the taſte. The doſe of the root in powder, is from 3 to 10 gr. and the extract is rather milder than the powder. It is a powerful cathartic and emmenagogue, and appears to be peculiarly adapted to plethoric habits. One dram with an equal part of gum myrrh, and 3 dr. of powdered carduus benedictus, form Bacher's famous tonic pill againſt the dropſy; from 1 to 30 gr. of which he gave in a day, according to the ſtrength of action and of the conſtitution.

EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ.

——— *of Liquorice*—The plant is a native of the ſouthern parts of Europe, and is much cultivated in England and other European countries. The root is well known, and abounds with a ſweet mucilage, which is uſeful towards blunting the acrimonious fluids, and is employed for that purpoſe in pectoral infuſions and decoctions; alſo to cover the acrid or bitter taſte of other ingredients. The extract is uſed with the ſame intent, againſt coughs and catarrhous affections, in ſolution or otherwiſe; and is ſaid to have a peculiar property of allaying thirſt.

EXTRACTUM RUTÆ.

——— *of Rue*—Rue is a ſmall ſhrubby plant, growing in moſt gardens, and holds green all the winter. It has a ſtrong bitteriſh pungent taſte, and a fœtid diſagreeable ſmell. Its medicinal virtues are ſtimulating, attenuating, and detergent; and its eſſential oil is reckoned a vermifuge.

The watery extract contains chiefly its gummous parts, yet more of the aromatic quality than might be ſuppoſed. The doſe is from 10 to 20 gr. or more, repeatedly.

EXTRACTUM SABINÆ.

——— *of Savin*—The leaves and tops of Savin are the parts in uſe; they have an acrid bitter pungent taſte, and a ſtrong diſagreeable ſmell, and abound in eſſential oil. It is a warm ſtimulant, and promotes glandular ſecretions and uterine diſcharges; but ſhould only be uſed in relaxed and phlegmatic habits. The powdered leaf has been given internally, from 5 up to 15 gr. but is now chiefly uſed as an eſcharotic againſt venereal warts. Evaporation renders this extract leſs powerful than the powder; the doſe of it therefore may be carried from 10 to 30 gr. It is principally employed in the Tinct. Myrrh. Comp. q. v.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM.

Compound Extract of Bitter Apple—Colocynthida or Bitter Apple, is the produce of a plant of the gourd kind, which grows in Turkey; and the medullary or pulpy part of it, conſiſting as it were of white ſpongy membranous leaves, is only uſed. This fungous medulla has a nauſeous acrid intenſely bitter taſte, and is a ſtrong irritating purge; which qualities may be corrected, by mixing it with gum tragacanth, or oily ſeeds. It has operated ſo violently in doſes of 8 or 10 gr. as to occaſion bloody ſtools; is therefore ſeldom uſed, except as a ſtimulus to other purgatives.

This compound extract is a powerful cathartic; its doſe is from 10 to 25 gr.

EXTRACTA CINCHONÆ, SIVE CORTICIS PERUVIANI.

——— *of Cinchona, or Peruvian Bark*—Cinchona is the bark of a tree which grows on the hills near Quito, in Peru. It has a ſlight odour and a bitter aſtringent aromatic taſte. There are two ſorts of it in uſe, the pale and the red; the latter is moſt reſinous, conſequently moſt efficacious, but is generally too much ſophiſticated to be depended upon. It is uſed in various forms, but the ſubſtance only ſhould be relied on in obſtinate agues, and putrid diſorders. The decoction is ſufficient in moſt remittents, and in the decline of other fevers; alſo to relieve periodical ſpaſmodic complaints, and as a reſtorative; in which caſes the tincture is generally added. The ſubſtance may be given up to 1 dr. or more. Bark, finely powdered and quilted in the folds of a linen waiſtcoat, or repeatedly exhibited in the form of a clyſter, has frequently proved efficacious in obſtinate agues, when every other method has failed; particularly with children, and in relaxed habits.

The extracts are well calculated for weak ſtomachs, that will not bear much bark in ſubſtance, and to be formed into pills with other medicines. Ten or 12 gr. of the hard extract or reſin, are equivalent to about half a dram of the bark itſelf; and the ſoft watery extract may be given up to 2 ſc. or more. The hard extract or reſin often proves too reſtrictive with irritable ſtomachs.

EXTRACTUM HÆMATOXYLI, SIVE LIGNI CAMPECHIANI.

——— *of Logwood*—The wood is brought from the bay of Honduras in large logs. It is a red wood, and is chiefly uſed by the dyers; it has an aſtringent ſweetiſh taſte, and is employed medicinally in decoction, and a watery extract, againſt diarrheas and dyſenteries. The extract is often mixed with powders or juleps, and is given for the ſame purpoſes. The doſe may be from 10 to 40 gr. repeated frequently.

EXTRACTUM CASCARILLÆ.

——— *of Caſcarilla, or Eleutheria*—The bark of a ſhrub of that name, is brought from the Bahama Iſlands, in curled pieces, covered on the outſide with a rough whitiſh coat, and of a browniſh colour on the inſide. It has an agreeable ſmell, an acrid aromatic bitter taſte, and much reſembles the Peruvian bark in appearance. It is recommended as a uſeful medicine in bilious remittent, malignant, and intermittent fevers; and its principal quality ſeems to be that of a tonic or ſtomachic, in conſequent diarrheas.

The powdered bark is ordered from 10 to 30 gr. and is ſometimes joined with the Peruvian bark. The doſe of the extract is the ſame.

EXTRACTUM JALAPII.

——— *of Jalap*—The baſis of this preparation is the root of an American convolvulus, which is imported from New Spain, in thin tranſverſe ſlices: thoſe which are heavy, dark coloured, and ſtreaked with black, are the beſt. It has very little ſmell or taſte; is an excellent cathartic, but rather uncertain as to its effect; and is more ſuited to cold phlegmatic, than hot bilious conſtitutions. The doſe, in powder, is from 10 to 30gr. or more; to which the ſame quantity of cream of Tartar, and a few grains of ginger, are frequently added, particularly in hydropic caſes.

The extract is a good purgative medicine, and of more uniform ſtrength than the crude root. The doſe of the reſin from 5 to 10 gr. the watery extract is a milder purgative, and may be given in much the ſame proportion as the root, at leaſt from 10 to 20 gr.

EXTRACTCM SENNÆ.

——— *of Senna*—Senna is the leaf of a ſhrubby plant, growing in Syria and Egypt. It contains gummous and reſinous parts, which are intimately blended with the eſſential oil. It has a nauſeous taſte, and a faint ſmell; and is apt to occaſion ſevere gripes; to correct which inconvenience, its preparations are generally joined with tamarinds, prunes, aromatic ſeeds, alkaline or neutral ſalts. The powder has been preſcribed in doſes from 1 to 2 ſcr. the extract is a weaker purge, but gripes more. The moſt eligible modes of adminiſtering this uſeful herb, are in the infuſion, electuary, or tincture. Quæ vide.

OPIUM PURIFICATUM.

Purified Opium—This concrete gum reſinous inſpiſſated juice, derived from the *Papaver Somniferum*, is brought from the Levant in flat round cakes, covered with leaves, to prevent their adheſion; therefore is neceſſarily cleanſed from thoſe foreign matters by ſolution and colation. It contains a reſin, eſſential oil, a principle of odour, and a ſoapy extract; is of a darkiſh brown colour, and yields a faint ſmell and a bitteriſh taſte. Opium is a very powerful remedy, and is a principal ingredient in many officinal compoſitions. It mitigates pain, procures ſleep, allays irritability and ſpaſms, and promotes perſpiration; particularly when joined with camphor, ipecacuanha, or ſome other medicine of the diaphoretic claſs.

This valuable drug will not agree with every conſtitution; it ſhould therefore be adminiſtered with caution to thoſe who are not accuſtomed to it. The general doſe is from half a gr. to 1 or 2 gr. and may be repeated or increaſed at proper intervals, in proportion to the degree of pain or ſpaſmodic affection. The operation of a moderate doſe is ſuppoſed to continue about ſix hours; but in caſes of an increaſed painful ſpaſm, it will be neceſſary to give a ſecond doſe in two or three hours time. It is ſoluble in every menſtruum, but moſt ſo in proof ſpirit, which is allowed to diſſolve three fourths of dried opium. The beſt mode of exhibiting it is in that of a pill with an equal quantity of hard ſoap, which divides its ſubſtance, and renders it more readily ſoluble in the ſtomach, and conſequently quicker in its effect. The form of a watery ſolution is alſo an eligible mode of giving opium.

Ipecacuanha and antimonials modify its operation; probably by directing its effect towards the ſkin.

ELATERIUM.

The inſpiſſated Juice of Wild Cucumber—The *Cucumis Agreſtis*, is a hairy watery oval fruit, which when ripe burſts on being touched, and throws its juice and black ſeeds. The thick fecula is what is called Elaterium, which is a powerful emetic and cahartic. It is ſaid to have proved efficacious in hydropic caſes, but great caution is required in uſing it. The doſe is from half a gr. to 3 gr. and it is moſtly uſed to quicken other purgatives. A pill with Extr. Gentian, gr. 4, Elater. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, repeated every two hours till it operated ſufficiently by ſtool, and given every third or fourth day, is ſaid to have prevailed much in reducing dropſical ſwellings, and making way for corroborants.

OLEA.

Oils are obtained by expreſſion and diſtillation—thoſe by expreſſion are procured from certain ſeeds, kernels, rinds, and other parts of fruits: ſuch are oils of almonds, mace, citron, olives, &c. Expreſſed N. N. *fixed* oils, contain the reſinous and oily, but not the gummy and mucilaginous parts of vegetables.

Thoſe by diſtillation are of two kinds—eſſential, N. N. *volatile*, poſſeſſed of the odour and virtues of plants from which they are drawn; and empyreumatic, which have a ſtrong fœtid ſmell, and are produced from vegetable, animal, and mineral ſubſtances, burnt in cloſe veſſels. Eſſential oils, when rubbed with eight or ten times their quantity of ſugar, are ſoluble in aqueous liquors; and when mixed with water, by means of mucilages, produce an uniform milky liquor. They are alſo ſoluble in three or four times their quantity of ſpirit of wine. Solutions of this kind may be taken on ſugar, or mixed with ſyrups.

Oils were ſaid to conſiſt of phlogiſton, water, acid, earth, and gas. The new doctrine declares them to be formed of charcoal and inflammable air, without being reduced into gas, by means of caloric, or matter of heat: and they are more or leſs volatile, according to the proportions of the reſpective ſubſtances they contain.

OLEUM AMYGDALÆ.

Oil of Almonds—Almonds are the kernels of the nuts of the almond tree, which grows in the ſouthern parts of Europe. They not only yield much oil, but alſo a mucilage, which gives them the power of incorporating oil with water. The oil of bitter almonds have the ſame innocent qualities with that of the ſweet; but as it is a well-known fact, that the kernels have proved deleterious to animals, they are ſeldom uſed. Camphor, reſina jalapii, and other reſinous ſubſtances, rubbed with almonds, are rendered milder, and miſcible with water.

This oil, as well as that of olives and linſeed, are of an emollient demulcent nature. Externally, they ſoften and relax the ſolids—internally, they ſheath acrimonious bile and humours, and relieve catarhous complaints and tickling coughs. They are commonly given in the form of an emulſion, and mixed with a watery menſtruum, by means of a ſufficient quantity of the yolk of an egg, gum mucilage, or volatile alkaline ſpirit, in the proportion of two ounces of the oil to about half a pint of the diſtilled water, and ſweetened with half an ounce or more of ſyrup of Tolu. Vide Lac Amygdalæ.

OLEUM LINI.

Oil of Linſeed—The common flax or linſeed, is brought from different parts of Europe. It abounds with oil and mucilage, and is much uſed in infuſions and ptiſans. The cold drawn oil is given in the form of an emulſion, as a pectoral and demulcent, for the relief of catarrhous tickling coughs, and to promote expectoration. It is recommended by Bergius in the illiac paſſion, both by the mouth and by way of clyſter. An emollient and reſolvent cataplaſm is formed from the farina or meal.

OLEUM OLIVÆ.

Oil of Olive—The olive tree grows in moſt of the mild and warm climates, and its fruit yields a great quantity of oil, which when freſh and pure is perfectly bland, having no particular taſte or ſmell. There are two or three ſorts of this oil—the pureſt is obtained by ſlight preſſure; the common ſort is ſtrongly preſſed from the remaining magma, or groſſer part of the olive, heated. They all contain an aqueous moiſture, and a mucilaginous ſubſtance, which ſubject them to putreſcence. This oil is nearly of equal uſe with the former, but is principally employed in forming plaiſters, unguents, &c.

OLEUM RICINI.

Commonly called *Caſtor Oil*, is extracted from the purgative ſeed of the ricinus, or palma chriſti, which comes to perfection only in warm climates. It is a ſafe mild laxative in bilious and calculous diſorders. The beſt is free from rancidity, which quality is greatly occaſioned by uſing heat, and unfair mixtures.

The doſe for a child is 1 or 2 dr. for an adult, from half an oz. to 1oz. floating in a glaſs of water, or peppermint water; or mixed up with either, by means of mucilage, egg, honey, or volatile ſpirits.

OLEUM SINAPEOS.

Oil of Muſtard—This oil is expreſſed from the ſtrong pungent ſeed of an annual plant, a native of England, which is much cultivated for medicinal and dietetic purpoſes. It is nearly as inſipid and lubricating as the former, the pungent quality reſiding in the cake after expreſſion.

The ſeed affords a variety of medicines: a powerful aqueous or vinous *infuſion* againſt paralytic, ſcorbutic, and hydropic diſorders, particularly if joined with horſe-radiſh root ſhaved: a ſpoonful of the *ſeed*, unbruiſed, is given twice a day, againſt the ſame complaints, with an infuſion of broom tops, or ſome ſtomach bitter. *Sinapiſms*, with equal parts of the powder, or flour of muſtard and wheat-meal, mixed up into a ſoft poultice with vinegar, are applied as ſtimulants to benumbed limbs; or to the ſoles of the feet in the low ſtate of fevers; or to pained parts in chronic rheumatiſms. An excellent *embrocation* is made with bruiſed muſtard ſeed, well moiſtened with ſimple ſpirit of lavender, and then ſtrongly ſqueezed by a hand preſs; the liquid from which is an uniform active mixture of the oil with the pungent part, and the aromatic ſpirit of the lavender.

The expreſſed oils from aromatic ſubſtances differ much in one reſpect, from the expreſſed oil of muſtard;

which is, that they retain the aromatic quality of the ſubject. Such are oils of nutmeg, mace, &c.

OLEA DISTILLATA.

DISTILLED OILS—N. N. VOLATILE OILS.

OLEUM ESSENTIALE ANISI.

Eſſential Oil of Aniſeed, is one of the mildeſt of the kind; and from 3 to 10gtt. or more, may be given for a doſe, in flatulencies and colics. This oil acquires a butyraceous conſiſtence, even in the proceſs of diſtillation, provided the water in the refrigeratory be kept too cool.

Aniſum or Aniſe, is a ſmall umbelliferous plant, bearing ſtriated ſeeds, flatted on one ſide and pointed at one end, and of a pale colour, inclining to green. The beſt ſeeds, which are the only parts in uſe, are brought from Spain: they have a ſtrong aromatic ſmell, and a warm ſweetiſh taſte. A ſcruple of them powdered, has been given at a doſe, as a warm carminative. It is the chief ingredient in the Compound Spirit of Aniſeed.

OLEUM ESSENTIALE CARUI.

Eſſential Oil of Carra-way, is a warm carminative, and may be given from 1 to 5 gtt. at a doſe.

Caruon or Carraway, is an umbelliferous biennial plant, with ſtriated branched ſtalks, and finely-divided leaves, ſet in pairs along a chanelled rib; and is cultivated in gardens. The ſeeds only of this plant are in uſe; they are very ſmall, of a browniſh or blackiſh colour, flat on one ſide, and rounding on the other; they have an aromatic ſmell, and a warm penetrating taſte; diſpel wind, and help the digeſtive powers; and may be taken up to 30gr. at a doſe.

OLEUM ESSENTIALE JUNIPERI BACCÆ.

Eſſential Oil of Juniper Berry, is alſo a warm carminative medicine, but poſſeſſes the further qualities of a diuretic and deobſtruent; and may be taken from 2 to 8 or 10 gtt.

Juniper is an evergreen tree or buſh, with ſlender, long, ſharp-pointed leaves, and grows in moſt parts of Europe. The berries, which are chiefly brought from Holland and Italy, are when unripe, of a green or red colour; when ripe, of a blueiſh black. They have a warm aromatic ſweetiſh taſte, and a powerful ſmell, abound with eſſential oil, and are often employed in medicated wines and ales, on account of their ſtomachic and diuretic qualities.

OLEUM ESSENTIALE LAVENDULÆ.

Eſſential Oil of Lavender, is of uſe in vertigoes nervous head aches, and hyſteric complaints, and may be given from 1 to 5 gtt.

This plant is common in gardens; and requires no further information, than that the broad-leaved flowers afford three times the quantity of eſſential oil that the narrow-leaved do—the ſeeds yield but little.

OLEUM ESSENTIALE MENTHÆ PIPERITIDIS.

Eſſential Oil of Peppermint is a warm, carminative, ſtomachic medicine; and is given from 1 to 3 or 4gtt. at a doſe.

Mentha Piperitis, or Peppermint, is ſaid to be a native of this kingdom only. It has acuminated leaves on very ſhort pedicles, and flowers ſet in ſhort thick ſpikes or heads. It is plentifully grown in gardens, and receives but little injury by the change of ſoil.

OLEUM ESSENTIALE MENTHÆ SATIVÆ.

Eſſential Oil of Spearmint relieves flatulency, and checks nauſea, or ſickneſs, ariſing from cold viſcid phlegm lodged in the ſtomach. The doſe is from 2 to 5 gtt.

The plant has oblong narrow-pointed leaves joined cloſe to the ſtalk, and ſmall purpliſh flowers ſtanding in long ſpikes at the top. It is a native of the warmer climates, yet is common in our gardens. It has an agreeable aromatic ſmell, and a moderately warm, bitteriſh, rough taſte.

OLEUM ESSENTIALE PULEGII.

Eſſential Oil of Pennyroyal is uſeful in hyſteric complaints, as an aperient and deobſtruent; and may be given from 1 to 5 gtt. at a doſe.

Pulegium vulgare, or common Pennyroyal, has oval obtuſe leaves, and trailing ſtalks, which ſtrikes root at the joints. It is a plant of the mint kind, and grows on moiſt commons and watery places: has a warm, pungent, aromatic taſte, with a potent ſmell. It is much given in infuſion againſt uterine obſtructions.

OLEUM ESSENTIALE RORISMARINI.

Eſſential Oil of Roſemary—This oil has much the ſame qualities and powers as that of lavender, and may be taken in doſes from 2 to 5 gtt.

Roſmarinus, or Roſemary, is a large buſhy plant, with narrow ſtiff leaves, ſet in pairs, and hoary underneath: bears pale blueiſh flowers in cluſters round the ſtalk, and is not uncommon in our gardens. The tops and flowers are uſed as tea, for nervous head aches, ſinkings, and vertigoes.

N. B. Each of the plants and ſeeds from which the foregoing eſſential oils are drawn, affords alſo an officinal ſpirit or water. Quæ vide.

OLEUM ESSENTIALE ORIGANI.

Eſſential Oil of Origanum, or Wild Marjoram, is chiefly uſed internally.

The herb grows on dry gravelly, or chalky hills, and much reſembles thyme in its warm pungent taſte, and pleaſant ſmell.

OLEUM ESSENTIALE RADICIS SASSAFRAS.

Eſſential Oil of Saſſafras is the moſt heavy of all eſſential oils, and is recommended in cachectic habits. Its doſe from 2 to 10 gtt.

Saſſafras is the root of a large tree of the laurus kind, growing in America: it is brought over in long pieces, covered with a rough fungous bark, which is of an aſh colour without, and of a ruſty iron colour within: it has a fragrant ſmell, and an aromatic ſubacrid taſte. Its qualities, like thoſe of guaiacum, are warm and ſtimulating, and tend to promote both perſpiration and urine.

OLEUM ANIMALE—N. N *Oleum Animale Volatile.*

Animal Oil—Oils of this kind, when rectified, are greatly freed from their empyreumatic ſmell and taſte, and become more ſubtile and penetrating. This oil is given as an antiſpaſmodic, ſedative, and diaphoretic, in doſes from 5 to 30 gtt.

OLEUM PETROLEI.

Oil of Petroleum, or Rock Oil—Petroleum is a common name to bitumens, and the oil is its purer ſubſtance. Britiſh oil is of this nature, and is extracted from a kind of ſtone coal. Theſe bituminous liquids are recommended externally againſt rheumatic pains, and paralytic complaints. They partake of the nature of Ol. Succin. et Terebinth.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ.

Oil of Turpentine—Common Turpentine is a reſinous ſubſtance, obtained from the *Piſtacia Terebinthus*, and various pine trees. It yields, by diſtillation, a ſtrong eſſential oil, and leaves behind a brittle inſipid matter, which is uſed in ſome plaiſters and ointments, and is called *Reſina Flava*, or *Yellow Reſin.* A few drops of this oil will act with great ſtimulus on the urinary paſſages; it ſhould therefore be uſed with much caution. The rectified oil is far preferable for medicinal purpoſes.

The *Piſtachia Terebinthus*, or Chio Turpentine is thick like honey, tranſparent, in colour a yellowiſh white; has a fragrant odour, and a warmiſh taſte.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ RECTIFICATUM.

Rectified Oil of Turpentine is much lighter than that of the firſt diſtillation, but is leſs acrid. It has been employed as a diuretic and ſudorific, and was formerly much uſed towards promoting a digeſtion in wounds. From 10 to 50 gtt. of it, mixed up, with three times the quantity of honey, have been given at a doſe in the ſciatica and chronic rheumatiſm, waſhing it down with a large draught of thin gruel, or mallow tea. It is neceſſary to begin with a ſmall doſe of this, and all other ſuch ſtimulating medicines, cautiouſly to increaſe them, and to drink with them plenteouſly of ſome ſmooth diluting liquid, otherwiſe ſtrangury, bloody urine, &c. may enſue.

OLEUM SUCCINI RECTIFICATUM.

Rectified Oil of Amber has a ſtrong ſmell, and a very acrid taſte: it promotes urine, and allays the irritability of the nervous ſyſtem. It has been generally preſcribed in epilepſy, hyſteria, whooping cough, and other convulſive complaints, in doſes from 5 to 20 gtt. on a lump of ſugar, or mixed up, with mucilage of gum arabic, into a draught, with diſtilled water, and waſhed down with any weak liquid. It is alſo applied externally, as a warm ſtimulant to the ſpine, mixed with a moderate portion of ſweet oil. Obſtinate intermittents are ſaid to have been cured by ſuch means. The Swediſh college directs 1 oz. of amber to be digeſted in 4 oz. of vitriolic æther; the doſe of which tincture is from 20 to 60 gtt. in the ſame complaints that the Ol. Succin. Rectif. is preſcribed for. Vide Succinum.

OLEUM VINI.

Oil of Wine—Each preparation of the æther kind ſhould be very cautiouſly mixed; fully and intimately incorporating the vitriolic acid with the ſpirit of wine, in ſmall quantities at a time; and the heat in diſtillation ſhould be carefully and regularly reduced to a moderate degree. The oil will be found in the retort in a ſebaceous form. It has a pungent ſmell, and ſeems to be a compound of the pure eſſential oil of the vinous ſpirit, and of the moſt ſubtile part of the vitriolic acid. The cauſtic alkali is added in order to engage the uncombined vitriolic acid. This oil is extemporaneouſly uſed in making Hoffman's Anodyne Liquor. Vide Æther. Vitriolicus et Spirit Æther. Vitriol. Comp.

SALES.

SALTS are ſoluble ſubſtances, ſaid to be a compoſition of earth, water, and phlogiſton; and have a tendency not only to unite with water, but alſo with earthy and inflammable matters.

The great Bergman enumerates 25 *acids*, the principal of which are the vitriolic, nitrous, marine or muriatic, and the vegetable. The reſt are particularly ſpecified and explained in his excellent Diſſertation on Elective Attractions, and in Dr. Berkenhout's Firſt Lines of Chemiſtry.

The New Nomenclature enumerates 29 acids which are ſaturable by 3 alkalies, 4 ſoluble earths, and 14 nonacidifiable metallic oxyds or calces, whence might be produced full 700 compound ſalts.

Alkaline Salts are of three kinds—the vegetable, the mineral or foſſil, and the pure volatile. Theſe combined with acids form neutral ſalts. Ex. grat.

ACID.	ALKALI.	NEUTRAL.
Diſtilled Vinegar.	Vegetable	Acetated Kali
	Foſſil	Acetated Rochelle Salts
	Volatile	Mindererus's Spirit
Marine	Vegetable	Digeſtive Salt of Sylvius
	Foſſil	Common Salt
	Volatile	Common Sal Ammoniac
Nitrous	Vegetable	Common Nitre
	Foſſil	Cubic Nitre
	Volatile	Ammoniacal Nitre
Vitriolic	Vegetable	Vitriolated Kali
	Foſſil	Vitriolated Natron
	Volatile	Vitriolated Ammonia

Divers other neutral ſalts may be formed from a combination of the alkali with the reſt of the acids; all of which may be diſtinguiſhed by the peculiar form of their cryſtals, and are readily deliqueſcent. Vide Bergman's Tables of Attractions.

Saline compounds are alſo formed by an union with ſoluble earths and metallic bodies. Thus the vitriolic acids, united with an argillaceous earth, form alum; with a metallic baſis, vitriol, &c.

It is the general property of acids to excite heat, when mixed with alkaline or metallic bodies, or with one another, to diſſolve calcareous earths; alſo animal and vegetable ſubſtances; to attract moiſture from the air; to produce heat with water, and cold with ice or ſnow; and to change the purple and blue hues of vegetables to red, and of alkaline to green. The beſt teſts for proof of either are turnſole, or the ſyrup of violets.

ACIDUM VEGETABILE.

Vegetable Acid may be diſtinguiſhed by the appellations of native, fermented, and diſtilled. The native is obtained from fruits and plants: ſuch are the acid juices of lemon, ſorrel, &c. the fermented are vinegar and tartar; and the diſtilled is drawn from certain reſinous plants and woods; of which kind is the acid from fir wood.

Liquors which have gone thro' the ſpirituous and acid fermentation, yield a purer acid, by diſtillation with the heat of boiling water: but the acid juices of lemons, barberries, &c. and verjuice, give over an inſipid water only.

The new chemiſtry aſſerts, that vegetable acids are formed by the union of the oxygen, and a baſis compounded of hydrogen and charcoal, with the addition, ſometimes, of phoſphorus and azote; and that they vary according to the proportions of the conſtituent parts.

ACETUM DISTILLATUM.

Diſtilled Vinegar. N.N. *Acidum Acetoſum*—Vinegar is the kind of vegetable acid beſt underſtood, and moſt in uſe. It is produced by a continuation of the vinous fermentation, and retains its acidity after diſtillation. It may be concentrated, or made more acid, by freezing its watery particles, or by ſaturating it with alkalies, earths, or metallic calces; then decompoſing their neutral ſalts with two-thirds of their weight of vitriolic acid, and diſtilling them in a ſand heat. The ſpecific gravity of the ſtrongeſt vinegar is to the weight of diſtilled water, as 1069 to 1000; and about 14 oz. of it are required to ſaturate 1 oz. of vegetable alkali. It mixes readily with water, and by uniting it with ſpirit of wine affords an æther.

By long digeſtion it will diſſolve animal ſubſtances, and ſoften horn, bone, &c. The acids of tartar, vinegar, and ſugar, are ſaid to be modifications of the ſame acid. Water ſweetened with honey, and ſtrongly medicated with vinegar, is eſteemed an antidote againſt vegetable poiſons; but ſhould be preceded by an emetic with Antimon. Tartariſat. or Vitriol. Alb. diſſolved in water. Diſtilled vinegar in the quantity of 2 or 3 oz. in the day, for a continuance, premiſed by bleeding, is recommended in maniacal diſorders. It is a powerful ſudorific in the form of whey, and mixed with thin drinks, corrects putreſcent acrimony; but will not agree with phlegmatic habits.

ACIDUM ACETOSUM.

Acetous Acid. N. N. *Acidum Aceticum*—This concentrated acid is not ſo pure as that obtained by froſt, or drawn from a neutral ſalt, being apt to retain a portion of the copper; which is eaſily to be proved by its turning blue when ſaturated with Aq. Ammonia.

ACIDUM MURIATICUM.

Muriatic Acid, or Marine Acid, is generally procured from ſea ſalt, which is compounded of foſſil alkali, or natron, and muriatic acid. It may alſo be obtained from vegetables, foſſils, urine, ſoot, &c. In this proceſs likewiſe the vitriolic acid is commonly employed to decompoſe the ſalt, and to ſet the marine acid at liberty. The neutral ſalt left in the retort is, when cleanſed, the vitriolated natron, or Glauber's cathartic ſalt, viz. the alkaline baſis of the ſea ſalt, and the vitriolic acid united.

The marine acid acts readily on metallic bodies, and has a greater affinity to moſt of them than other acids. It does not touch gold in its metallic ſtate, except mixed with eight times its quantity of the nitrous acid, which forms an aqua regia. It mixes readily with ſpirit of wine, and affords a true æther. When concentrated, it is of a yellow colour, and oily particles float on its ſurface. Its ſpecific gravity to that of diſtilled water, is as 1170 to 1000.

This is the weakeſt of the mineral, but ſtronger than the vegetable acids, and is chiefly uſed as a menſtruum. It is given to adults in doſes of 10 to 40 gtt. or more, with draughts of diluting liquors, in fevers of the putrid kind, after having cleanſed the primæ viæ; and is much recommended in malt infuſion, for the ſea ſcurvy: it is alſo uſed to acidulate gargles, particularly againſt ſore throats of the putrid kind; the ulcerated parts of which may be ſometimes limited by frequent applications of the following epithem:—R. Tinct. Benz. comp. Mel. Anglic. āā 1 dr. Acid. Muriat. gtt. 10 M.

ACIDUM NITROSUM.

Nitrous Acid. N. N. *Acidum Nitricum*—Nitre is a neutral ſalt, compoſed of an acid and an earthy baſis, impregnated with animal or vegetable matter. This acid may be ſeparated by the force of fire, but is much more eaſily obtained by the aſſiſtance of a proper quantity of vitriolic acid; the latter having a greater affinity to the alkaline part ſets free the nitrous acid, which by diſtillation, is carried over into the receiver.

This acid is commonly in a fluid ſtate, of a reddiſh colour, and emits noxious fumes; it is ſpecifically lighter than vitriolic acid, effervefces ſtrongly with oils and vinous ſpirits, diſſolves moſt metallic, and all kinds of animal and vegetable ſubſtances, generates cold, increaſes inflammability, and promotes fuſion. Expoſed to intenſe heat, it produces a large portion of pure air: 13½ dr. of this acid will ſaturate 1 oz. of ſalt of tartar, or prepared kali. The more concentrated it is, the more volatile, the more diluted, the more fixed. The ſpecific gravity to the weight of diſtilled water, is as 1550 to 1000.

ACIDUM NITROSUM DILUTUM.

Diluted Nitrous Acid. N. N. *Acidum Nitricum aqua dilutum*—The vapour which riſes in mixing theſe fluids, is nitrous acid air, and is deleterious. This acid is uſed as a menſtruum, and in a few particular preparations.

ACIDUM VITRIOLICUM.

Vitriolic Acid. N. N. *Acidum Sulphuricum* is generally in a liquid form. It exiſts in various metallic and earthy bodies, but is chiefly obtained from green vitriol, and from ſulphur; 16 oz. of the latter yielded 9 oz. of the acid.

It is the ſtrongeſt of all acids, and has the greateſt ſpecific gravity; the proportion of which to diſtilled water, is as 1800 to 1000. It generates much heat with water; becomes dulcified, that is, loſes its acidity, when incorporated with ſpirit of wine; diſſolves iron, zinc, and copper; and with boiling heat may be united to all metals. It corrodes all animal and vegetable ſubſtances, checks fermentation, and neutralizes alkalies; and will become volatile by the addition of phlogiſton, or by mixing it with liver of ſulphur, made with cauſtic alkali; but in this volatile ſtate its affinities and powers are much diminiſhed.

Stahl, the ſcholar of Becher, and promulgator of the phlogiſtic doctrine, derived the vitriolic acid from ſulphur, deprived of phlogiſton. The French chemiſts declare it to be a compound of ſulphur, a ſimple ſubſtance, and oxygen, attracted from atmoſpheric air during combuſtion.

ACIDUM VITRIOLICUM DILUTUM.

Diluted or weak Vitriolic Acid. N. N. *Acidum Sulphuricum aqua dilutum*—This was lately called *Spirius Vitrioli Tenuis*, and is frequently ordered inſtead of the Elixir Vitrioli Acidum, of the former diſpenſatory. Mixed to an agreeable tartneſs with juleps and common drinks, it acts as an antiſeptic, a cooling aſtringent, or a ſtomachic. The doſe may be from 10 to 30 gtt. This acid, as well as muriatic acid, taken in malt infuſion, or with the bark, are excellent remedies in putreſcent caſes, particularly in the ſea ſcurvy.

FLORES BENZOES.

Flowers of Benzoin, or Benjamin. N. N. *Acidum Benzoicum Sublimatum*, is a concrete, reſinous, light-coloured juice, obtained from the ſtyrax benzoine tree, which grows in the iſland of Sumatra.

The flowers are a particular kind of acid ſalt, of grateful odour, which by ſublimation ſhoots into cryſtalline ſpiculæ; 9 or 10 dr. of which may be procured from 2lb. of the reſin. This ſaline matter is of the ſame nature with what may be obtained from turpentines and balſams. It will diſſolve in ſpirit of wine, and in heated water; and is recommended in aſthmatic and other pectoral diſeaſes, in doſes from 5 to 10 gr. mixed up with ſimple ſyrup, or with gummoſe pills.

SAL et OLEUM SUCCINI.

Salt and Oil of Amber—Vide Ol. Succin. Rectific.

SAL SUCCINI PURIFICATUS.

Purified Salt of Amber. N. N. *Acidum Succinicum Sublimatum*, is a volatile acid ſalt, peculiar in its nature, and of a brown colour. It may be freed from the oil by drying it between the folds of bibulous paper: is ſoluble in vitriolic acid, and in balſams; alſo in water made boiling hot; and efferveſces with both fixed and volatile alkalies.

It is principally uſed as a diuretic and anti-hyſteric. The doſe from 5 to 15 gr.

AMMONIA PRÆPARATA.

Prepared Ammonia. N. N. *Carbonas Ammoniacalis*—The volatile alkali, or Ammonia, may be procured from all animal and vegetable ſubſtances, but very ſparingly from the latter before putrefaction. The two kinds moſt in uſe are diſtilled, either from the horns and bones of animals, or from ſal ammoniac, which is a neutral ſalt, compoſed of muriatic acid and volatile alkali. In the preparation of ammonia, the chalk unites with the muriatic acid, and ſets free the volatile principle. With lime it becomes cauſtic, by being deprived of its fixed air, and riſes fluid; but with an abſorbent earth, or mild fixed alkali, having caught their fixed air, it proves mild, and ſublimes in a concrete form. Volatile alkali in the liquid ſtate, diſſolves copper and iron, and dropped into a ſolution of the former, gives it a blue colour. It diſſolves the calces of metals, and precipitates gold from aqua regia. The mild fixed alkali unites with eſſential, but not with expreſſed oils; the cauſtic alkali with both, and with ſulphur. The volatile alkalies, both mild and cauſtic, unite with acids; the former raiſes efferveſcence with them.

M. Bertholet and Dr. Auſtin declare, from repeated experiments, that volatile alkali is formed of impure and inflammable airs.

This preparation is given as an attenuant, a cordial ſtimulant, and a diaphoretic. The doſe of the ſalt is from 5 to 20gr. and is beſt adminiſtered when enveloped with ſpermaceti and mucilage.

AQUA AMMONIÆ.

Water of Ammonia.—N. N. *Ammoniaca aqua diluta.*—This preparation, formerly termed *Spirit of Sal Ammoniac,* has the ſalt decompoſed, either by the foſſil or vegetable alkali uniting with the marine acid. This is uſed as a menſtruum or epithem, and is given in doſes from 10 to 30gtt. properly diluted, as an antiſeptic and diaphoretic; and to excite the nerves to action in lethargic and other nervous diſorders.

AQUA AMMONIÆ PURÆ.

Water of pure Ammonia. N. N. *Ammoniaca.*—The Ammonia being deprived of its fixed air by the lime, and thereby rendered cauſtic, is much more pungent than the foregoing. It is principally uſed to ſtimulate the noſtrils in fainting fits; alſo as a menſtruum, and as an epithem.

LIQUOR VOLATILIS, SAL, ET OLEUM CORNU CERVI.

The Volatile Liquor, Salt, and Oil of Hartſhorn, may be drawn off by diſtillation from the ſolid parts of animals, and with the black earth or caput mortuum, are conſidered as the conſtituent parts of moſt animal ſubſtances. The earth calcined in an open fire, becomes white, and is called burnt hartſhorn.

The *Salt of Hartſhorn* is a penetrating ſtimulant, of like nature with the ammonia, and is uſed for the ſame reviving purpoſes. The doſe, from 3 ~~to 2~~0gr. in a ſpermaceti draught, or a proper quantity of ſome demulcent liquid. The *Spirit* is the ſalt diſſolved in water, and may be taken in the ſame vehicle, in doſes from 20gtt. to 1dr. The *Oil* is uſed externally to excite ſtimulus in benumbed or palſied limbs.

The *Animal Oil* is derived from this oil, by repeated diſtillations. Quod vide.

KALI PRÆPARATUM.

Prepared Kali. N. N. *Carbonas Potaſſæ.*—By boiling the aſhes of burnt vegetables, filtering the ſolution, and evaporating it, a purified fixed alkaline ſalt is obtained; which will not cryſtallize, but deliqueſces when expoſed to the air. Nitre, when deflagrated in a red hot crucible, with charcoal, or ſome other phlogiſtic body, yields this kind of alkali; as alſo does calcined tartar; each being deprived of its reſpective acid, and leaving the alkaline baſis. Purified vegetable alkali, from whatever ſubſtance procured, is nearly the ſame. This ſalt has an acrid fiery taſte, deliqueſces in air, and unites with water in every proportion. It renders vegetable oils and reſins, and animal fats, ſoluble in water; and liquifies all animal juices, except milk.

Combined with phlogiſton, according to the old theory, it promotes the fuſion of metals; and by an increaſed heat, fuſes and vitrifies calcareous, argillaceous, ſiliceous, and metallic earths.

Fuſed with ſulphur, it forms liver of ſulphur; which is ſoluble in water, and is given as an antidote to arſenical poiſon. Five times the quantity of alkaline ſalt to that of ſulphur, renders it wholly ſoluble in water.

Acids mixed with purified alkali, produce an immediate effervеſcence, by diſengaging the fixed air which is contained therein; whereas cauſtic alkali being deprived of that principle, yields no ſuch effect.

Mild alkali does not diſſolve in pure ſpirit—cauſtic alkali does. Mild alkali acts ſafely as an antacid, attenuant, and diuretic, in doſes from 5 to 20gr. properly diluted—cauſtic alkali erodes and diſſolves both animal and vegetable ſubſtances.

Vegetable Alkali forms with each acid its reſpective neutral ſalt—the principal of which are the following:

ALKALI.	ACID.	NEUTRAL.
Vegetable Alkali	Vitriolic	Vitriolated Tartar
	Nitrous	Nitre
	Muriatic	Digeſtive Salt
	Vinegar	Diuretic Salt

AQUA KALI PRÆPARATI.

Water of prepared Kali. N. N. *Potaſſa Carbonate Potaſſæ*, is ſimilar in its nature to the ley or oil of tartar per deliquium. It contains nearly one part of alkaline ſalt, and three parts of watery fluid. Dr. Mead preſcribed this with good effect in dropſies, joined with laudanum or tincture of opium; in doſes from 20 to 30gtt. of each, and made into a draught, to be taken at bed-time. It is uſed alſo in gravelly and calculous diſorders, but ſhould be carefully diluted with diſtilled water, or thin broth, and the quantity ſhould be regulated according to the patient's age and conſtitution.

AQUA KALI PURI.

Water of pure Kali.—In this preparation the lime ſeizes upon the fixed air contained in the alkali, and renders it cauſtic. This is the Lixivium Saponarium of the laſt Diſpenſatory, and although not ſo concentrated as moſt of the pretended ſolvents, yet in doſes from 10 to 30gtt. will produce ſimilar effects in calculous diſorders. This is alſo neceſſarily taken in a draught of ſome diluting liquor, mixed with honey, or with thin veal broth. The following ſolution of vegetable alkali is milder in its nature, and perhaps more likely to prove efficacious. Diſſolve 2 oz. of Kali Præparat. or Sal Tartar. in two quarts of diſtilled water, and ſaturate the ſolution with aerial acid, or what is commonly called fixed air. From 6 to 8 oz. of this preparation is ordered to be taken every eight hours.

CALX CUM KALI PURO.

Lime with pure Kali. N. N. *Potaſſa fuſa.*—This is the former ſtrong common cauſtic. It is ſlow in its operation, but may be better confined to its limits than the pure kali.

KALI PURUM.

Pure Kali. N. N. *Potaſſa fuſa.*—This is the Lapis Septicus, or Infernalis of former Diſpenſatories. It is uſed as a cauſtic; is very powerful, but too apt to liquify and ſpread in its operation.

NATRON PRÆPARATUM.

Prepared Natron. N. N. *Carbonas Sodæ.*—The foſſil or marine alkali, is the true natron or nitre of the antients, and is often found in the bowels of the earth. It is to be obtained from ſea ſalt, mineral waters, marine plants, and damp walls. When pure and cryſtallized, 100 parts contain 20 of alkali, 16 of aerial acid, and 64 of water.

Barilla or *Soda*, is a ſaline earthy concrete, obtained from plants growing on the ſea coaſts in the Mediterranean; and is chiefly brought to us from Spain. The beſt ſort is hard and dry, with many holes; of a blackiſh grey colour, inclining to blue; yielding, when moiſt, a violet and rather urinous ſmell; and readily efferveſcing with acids.

The ingenious Mr. Kirwan ſays, that the alkaline part of Barilla wants two-thirds of the portion of fixed air neceſſary to its ſaturation. It has therefore a cauſtic quality.

The foſſil or marine alkali has leſs affinity to acids than the vegetable alkali, but differs little from it except in the nature of its neutral ſalts, which are the following:

ALKALI.	ACID.	NEUTRAL SALT.
Foſſil or Marine	Vitriolic	Glauber's Salts
	Nitrous	Cubic Nitre
	Marine	Sea Salt
	Acetous	A kind of Rochelle Salt
	Cryſtals of Tartar	Rochelle Salt
	Homberg's Sedative Salt	Borax

A leſs pure aſh or ſaline earthy concrete than the Barilla, called Kelp, is produced from ſea plants caſt on the ſhores of Great Britain. Both are uſed in the manufactory of glaſs and ſoap.

SALES NEUTRALES.

Neutral Salts may be formed after different modes—by mixing the acid and alkali to ſaturation, in a ſufficient quantity of diſtilled water; then evaporating the water till a pellicle appear on its ſurface, or ſo as to admit the ſalt to ſhoot into cryſtals, as in tartar. vitriolat. &c.—by employing mixed ſubſtances containing the above principles—by adding one of the ſubſtances to a mixed ſubſtance containing the other, as in the proceſs of obtaining the nitrous acid; from which proceſs the ſalt remaining in the retort, if diſſolved in a ſufficient quantity of water, evaporated, and cryſtallized, will prove to be a vitriolated kali; or, by mixing the vitriolic acid with a ſaturated ſolution of vegetable alkali, &c. which will alſo yield a vitriolated kali. Salts prepared with vegetable alkali, and vegetable acid, are commonly evaporated to dryneſs.

Neutral ſalts are to be decompoſed either by forcing off one of the component parts by fire, or diſſolving them in water, and adding a ſubſtance which will attach itſelf more to one of the parts than to the other.

If the proceſs of cryſtallization be regularly performed, each ſalt invariably aſſumes a figure peculiar to itſelf.—Thus the cryſtals of Glauber's ſalts are of an hexagonal form; nitre, an hexagonal priſm; common ſalt has a cubical ſhape; ammoniacal ſalt ſhoots into thin fibrous forms like feathers, &c.

When the cryſtals of ſalts are not free from impurities, waſh them firſt with the remaining liquor, then with a litile diſtill'd water or rectified ſpirit of wine. *Vide Summary.*

AQUA AMMONIÆ ACETATÆ.

Water of acetated Ammonia. N. N. *Acetis Ammoniacalis.* is the volatile ſalt neutralized with diſtilled vinegar. From 2 to 6 dr. may be given in fevers, once in 4 or 6 hours, as a diaphoretic and attenuant; and it is generally adminiſtered in ſlow remittents with two-thirds camphor mixture; and in rheumatic fevers, with 1dr. or more of the ſyrup of poppy.

It is commonly called Mindererus's Spirit.

KALI ACETATUM.

Acetated Kali, or the diuretic ſalt. N. N. *Acetas potaſſæ*, is compoſed of vegetable fixed alkali, ſaturated with the acetous acid or vinegar. It is a cooling deobſtruent, and is given in fevers, in doſes from 10 to 30gr. once in 3 or 4 hours; and in larger quantities as a powerful diuretic and moderate purgative. Dr. Lewis recommends from 1 to 2dr. of the fixed alkaline ſalt, ſaturated with diſtilled vinegar, and corrected by the addition of a large ſpoonful or two of ſpirit of juniper, as a ſafe and eaſy purge in dropſical caſes.

KALI TARTARISATUM.

Tartariſed Kali. N. N. *Tartris potaſſæ*, is what was lately called ſoluble tartar. It is a compoſition of vegetable alkali and cryſtals of tartar, diſſolved in diſtilled water, and properly neutralized. It is frequently given with rhubarb in the quantity of 30gr. or more. A ſolution of it from 2 to 6dr. acts as a mild purgative, and it is ſometimes ordered in fevers, after the ſame manner as the acetated kali, mixed up with diſtilled water or almond milk, with a ſmall portion of ſyrup of orange peel.

Both the foregoing ſalts are ſoluble in vinous ſpirits, and may be united with oils, gums, and reſins. They alſo render metals ſoluble in vinous ſpirits.

KALI VITRIOLATUM.

Vitriolated Kali. N. N. *Sulphas Potaſſæ.*—This neutral ſalt is an union of the vitriolic acid and vegetable fixed alkali remaining after the diſtillation of the nitrous acid. The cryſtals are pyramidical hexagons, which keep dry even in moiſt air: they require a large proportion of water to diſſolve them, and are not ſoluble in vinous ſpirits. It is given as a febrifuge, and an attenuant, in doſes from 10gr. to a dr.—in larger doſes, and diſſolved in aqueous liquors, it is a gentle cathartic. This ſalt is ſeldom properly neutraliſed.

NATRON TARTARISATUM.

Tartariſed Natron. N. N. *Tartris Sodæ*, is a neutral compoſition of foſſil and mineral alkali, and the cryſtals of tartar; and is commonly called *Rochelle Salt.* The form of this ſalt, and that of Kali Tartariſatum and Acetatum, are very ſimilar, exhibiting five or ſix ſides of various breadth, and a flat ſurface at each end. This ſalt, given from 6dr. to an oz. or more, proves a mild purgative. This and other aperient ſalts ſhould be adminiſtered in a proper quantity of liquid.

NATRON VITRIOLATUM.

Vitriolated Natron. N. N. *Sulphas Sodæ.*—This is *Glauber's Cathartic Salt*; in which the vitriolic acid is combined with the mineral or foſſil alkali. Vide Acidum Muriaticum. This ſalt forms into hexagonal cryſtals, does not readily deliqueſce, and may be diſſolved in an equal weight of water. From 4 to 12dr. properly diſſolved in warm water or gruel, is a cooling purge. A ſmaller doſe plentifully diluted with water, acts as a gentle aperient and diuretic.

SAL MURIATICUS, SIVE NATRON MURIATICUM.

Muriatic, *Marine*, or *Common Salt*; called alſo *Sal Gem*, or *Rock Salt*. N. N. *Murias Sodæ*.—It is procured from ſea water and ſalt ſprings, and is found native in the ſalt mines of this and many other countries. This neutral ſalt conſiſts of a peculiar *acid*, called *marine* or *muriatic*, and a *foſſil* or *mineral alkali*, called *natron*. Its cryſtals are ſomewhat cubical, and do not diſſolve per deliquium, unleſs fraught with a portion of the Epſom ſalt, or after having been expoſed to a conſiderable heat. It diſſolves in three tlmes its weight of boiling water, and does not concrete again when cold. Sea water on an average yields about one-fortieth part of ſalt—the ſalt ſprings one-fifth or ſixth part. Beſides the common ſalt, ſea water contains a portion of purging bitter ſalt; after the cryſtallization of which there remains a ſaline ſubſtance, pungent in taſte, and compounded of marine acid and calcareous earth.

Salt is ſeldom uſed medicinally, except in the quantity of a large ſpoonful or two, or more, as an additional ſtimulus to opening clyſters. We read in the Med. Tranſ. vol. 1. that a man troubled with bott worms, accompanied with a continued conſtipation of fourteen days, took 2lb. of common ſalt diſſolved in two quarts of water, within the hour. Its operation was violent to a degree, and many worms were diſcharged, both upward and downward; the doſe was repeated on the third morning, which had the ſame effect: leſs doſes were taken at intervals, and the perſon was cured. Dr. Ruſh orders only 30gr. of ſalt to be taken every morning, faſting, againſt worms; and a tea or table ſpoonful every day, as a refrigerant, againſt ſpitting of blood.

In reference to the briny doſe, deſperate diſeaſes are ſaid to require deſperate cures. It is a well-known fact, that one Poſtle, of Ingham, in Norfolk, who was troubled with worms to a ſtate of idiotiſm, was fortunately releaſed from both, by privately ſwallowing above a pound of white lead and oil, which had been mixed up for paint. Yet one may venture to aſſert, that the boldeſt empiric which this *highly-favoured nation* can boaſt of, would not dare to preſcribe a *medicine* of ſo noxious a quality, were the diſeaſe ever ſo inveterate.

NITRUM PURIFICATUM.

Purified Nitre. N. N. *Nitras potaſſæ, et Nitrum*—Common nitre or ſalt petre, is moſtly imported from the Eaſt Indies. The earth from which it is produced is ſo ſtrongly impregnated with it, as to taſte of it; and its ſurface is ſaid to be covered with a ſaline cruſt, much reſembling a hoary froſt. It is prepared in Europe from putrified vegetables and animal ſubſtances, alternately ſtratified with pot-aſhes and quick-lime, which are firſt expoſed to the air for ſeveral months, then laid in water till the ſalt is diſſolved: it is afterwards purified, evaporated, and cryſtallized.

This ſalt is compoſed of vegetable alkali and nitrous acid, and its cryſtals take the form of priſmatic hexagons, with a pyramid of an equal number of ſides, which fuſe with moderate heat, and do not readily deliqueſce.—Vide Acidum Nitroſum.

It is given in doſes from 5 to 30gr. with equal quantities of gum arabic or ſugar well powdered, and diſſolved in a cupful of barley-water, thin gruel, or the like; and is adminiſtered repeatedly, as a cooling attenuating medicine, in acute fevers, and other inflammatory diſorders. Large doſes ſeldom ſit eaſy on the ſtomach, and it is apt to debilitate and depreſs hypochondriac and nervous habits; on which account it is ſometimes joined with a few grains of camphor. Nitre is ſaid to abound with oxigen. Pure nitre will diſſolve in ſix times its weight of water, and concrete again into tranſparent colourleſs cryſtals.

ALUMINIS PURIFICATIO.

Purification of Alum. N. N. *Sulphas Aluminoſus.*—Alum is a cryſtallizing ſalt formed from the vitriolic acid and argillaceous earth. Other acids united with clay earths, will form a ſalt of the ſame kind. Fixed or volatile alkali will decompoſe alum, the vitriolic acid preferring them to clay. It is artificially produced by calcining and expoſing certain minerals to the air, and afterwards elixating them by means of water. It diſſolves in fourteen times its weight of water, and after due evaporation forms into a ſemi-tranſparent cryſtal of an octagonal figure. By adding chalk, the vitriolic acid quits an adequate portion of the earthy baſis, and renders the ſolution more fit for cryſtallization.

It is a powerful aſtringent, and may be exhibited from 2 to 12gr. it has been given up to 30gr. for a doſe; but ſmaller doſes repeatedly are preferable. It is beſt exhibited with the reſinous ſubſtance, called dragon's blood, or gum kino, gum arabic, ſpermaceti, or opium. Thus prepared, it has been adminiſtered repeatedly in violent uterine and other hæmorrhages, and in immoderate ſecretions. It is alſo uſed in collyria and aſtringent gargles. From 3 to 6gr. of alum and canella alba, with about 1dr. of Peruvian bark, taken three or four times a day, have prevented the return of obſtinate intermittents.

ALUMEN USTUM.

Burnt Alum.—In this proceſs the alum is freed from the moiſture retained in its cryſtalline form, and is uſed as an eſcharotic; which moſtly leaves a hardneſs on the part to which it has been applied. By increaſing the heat to a certain degree, it parts with its acid, and leaves an inſipid white earth, ſoluble in any kind of acid. Alum is likewiſe uſed externally in the form of an aqueous ſolution, and as an epithem. Quæ vide.

MAGNESIA VITRIOLATA.

Vitriolated Magneſia, heretofore called *Sal Catharticus Amarus*, or *Bitter Purging Salt*, and *Epſom Salt*. N. N. *Sulphas Magneſiæ.*—It is a compound of magneſia and the vitriolic acid, and was firſt obtained by evaporating the Epſom purging mineral water, but is now generally procured from the bittern; a liquor that is drained from common ſalt, or remains after it has been raked from the pans This liquid is kept for ſome months in pits made tight with clay, and properly ſheltered; and is then evaporated by boiling to cryſtallization.

This purging ſalt has a nauſeous bitter taſte; and when diſſolved in the proportion of 2 or 3dr. to a pint or more of water, operates more powerfully, and in a more eaſy manner, than twice the quantity in 3 or 4 oz. of water. It may thus be made a tolerable ſubſtitute for the purging mineral waters, or ſea water. As an efficacious laxative, vide Infuſ. Sennæ.

MAGNESIA ALBA.

White Magneſia. N. N. *Carbonas Magneſiæ.*—That which is precipitated with kali, from a ſolution of Epſom ſalt, is moſt pure. Magneſia diſſolves in acids to effervefcence, but does not burn to lime. It conſiſts of one-half earth, one-fourth fixed air, the reſt water. The Epſom ſalt is principally vitriolic; its baſis is a fine abſorbent earth, called Magneſia; and the combination is diſunited by the following double attraction:

The vitriolic acid quitting the earth, unites with the mild kali, and forms a vitriolated tartar, whilſt the magneſia or earthy baſis connects itſelf with the aerial acid or fixed air, which is diſengaged from the kali. The vitriolated kali remains afloat in the watery ſolvent, and the magneſia, with its companion, falls to the bottom.

This powder corrects acidities in the primæ viæ, in the quantities of 10 to 30gr. and may be given up to a dr. or two, as an aperient. The beſt vehicle for taking it, is mint water, or ſome ſuch carminative aqueous liquid.

MAGNESIA USTA.

Burnt Magneſia.—Although deprived of its fixed air, magneſia does not become cauſtic like calcareous earths; but it has twice the ſtrength of the former. It is thought preferable to the aerated, becauſe it raiſes not efferveſcence with the acidities in the ſtomach: yet many have ſuffered violent pain from taking it, particularly when not plentifully diluted; whence it may be preſumed that it is not entirely free from a cauſtic quality. The doſe is from ½ dr. to a dr. which latter quantity is a briſk purge to ſome habits.

PRÆPARATA E SULPHURE.

Preparations of Sulphur.—Sulphur is a mineral concrete, which melts very readily over the fire, and yields a blueiſh flame and a ſuffocating acid fume. The old theory declares it to be compounded of the vitriolic acid and phlogiſton. The foſſil or fictitious ſort, which is brought from the ſulphur works abroad, and made by the ſtratifying minerals abounding in vitriolic acid with wood, and ſetting the latter on fire, is leſs common than the native, and not ſo proper for medicinal purpoſes, being ſubject to a noxious mixture of arſenical or other metallic ſubſtances. The native is dug out of the earth, or found on its ſurface, in tranſparent pieces, of a greeniſh bright yellow, or a dark grey colour ſtreaked with yellow; the latter of which is a true ſulphur vivum, What is ſold by that name in the ſhops, is no more than the droſs remaining after the ſulphur has been ſublimed. The ſulphur for ſale is chiefly extracted from the pyrites, which contains from one-ſixth to one-third of its weight of ſulphur, one-eighth to five-eighths of calcined iron, the reſt argillaceous or ſiliceous earth. Sulphur digeſted in vitriolic acid is deprived of its phlogiſton. It unites with alkaline ſalts, is ſoluble in all oils, is immiſcible with either water or ardent ſpirits, except by the interpoſition of alkaline ſalts or quick-lime, and may be united with every metal except gold and zinc.—Sulphur reſtrains the action of antimonial and mercurial preparations—it alſo renders arſenic leſs poiſonous.

Sulphur is never uſed internally in its crude ſtate; the ſulphur vivum is advantageouſly uſed againſt the Itch, in the form of an ointment.

The Antiphlogiſtians conſider ſulphur as a ſimple or elementary body, which combined with oxygen (the baſis of pure air) form what is commonly called vitriolic acid. This acid ſhews itſelf in two ſtates of ſaturation that have different properties. Vide Summary.

FLORES SULPHURIS LOTI.

Waſhed Flowers of Sulphur. N. N. *Sulphur Sublimatum.*—This proceſs is intended to cleanſe the flowers from a portion of acid, which in large works unavoidably taints them, and to render them leſs irritating to the ſtomach and bowels.

Pure ſulphur looſens the belly, and promotes inſenſible perſpiration. It is given from a ſcr. to a dr. in milk or treacle; is frequently joined with nitre, cryſtals of tartar, and electuary of ſenna, againſt the piles; and is uſed in an ointment, externally, for the cure of the Itch.

KALI SULPHURATUM.

Sulphurated Kali. N. N. *Sulphuretum Alkalinum.*—This is the *Hepar Sulphuris*, and is perfectly ſoluble in water, in the proportion of two to one. A ſolution of a dr. to a pint has been recommended as a waſh in cutaneous diſorders, and is ſaid to have cured the Itch. Small doſes from 3 to 6gr. or more, in a large draught of barley water, have been recommended againſt herpetic and other cutaneous complaints. It has a fœtid ſmell, and a nauſeous taſte. Bergman, Navier, and others, adviſe a ſolution of hepar ſulphuris as an antidote to arſenical and other mineral poiſons, In the proportion of 1 dr. to 2lb. of water, a glaſs-full to be taken frequently; or a frequent repetition of 5 or 6gr. made into pills, waſhing them down with warm water. Moſt of the metals become ſoluble in water, by being fuſed with this ſulphurated kali.

Lavoiſier ſays, that hepatic air, from which moſt ſulphureous waters borrow their taſte, ſmell, and other qualities, is ſulphur diſſolved and ſuſpended in inflammable air, and may be decompoſed by pure air. Hepatic air may be obtained by adding ſulphuric acid to hepar ſulphuris.

OLEUM ET PETROLEUM SULPHURATUM.

Sulphurated Oil and *Sulphurated Petroleum.*—Particular care is neceſſary in melting theſe ſubſtances with the oil; it ſhould be done over a ſlow fire, as they are ſubject to riſe ſuddenly when near the point of ebullition. *Balſam of Sulphur* was thus prepared, and was formerly in high eſtimation in diſorders of the lungs. Its doſe was from 10 to 30gtt. diſſolved in honey, and mixed with a pectoral drink; but the preſent practice has judiciouſly diſcarded theſe hot irritating medicines upon all ſuch occaſions.

Petroleum is a common name for various liquid bitumens or mineral oils, which exude from the earth or from rocks. The rock oil, or Barbadoes tar, which is petroleum of a thicker conſiſtence, are ſeldom uſed, except externally as a diſcutient, and againſt numbneſs or pains in paralytic affections, or chronic rheumatiſm, mixed with oil in the form of an embrocation or epithem. The Barbadoes tar has been much uſed externally, as a remedy to incipient white ſwellings.

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM.

Precipitated Sulphur. N. N. *Sulphuretum Potaſſæ*.—The kali or liver of ſulphur is here decompoſed by the attraction of the alkaline ſalt to the vitriolic acid; from the union of which the ſulphur precipitates in the form of a light-coloured yellowiſh powder. This preparation differs very little in quality from the Flores Sulphuris, except being leſs powerful in its effect.

PREPARATA EX ANTIMONIO.

Preparations of Antimony. N. N. *Sulphuretum Stibii nativum vel ſulphuretum ſtibii*.—Antimony not being poſſeſſed of the general properties of metals, ſuch as malleability, ductility, and fixidity by fire, is called a ſemi-metal. It is a heavy brittle mineral, of a dark leaden colour, intermingled with ſhining ſtreaks like needles, and combines with moſt other metallic ſubſtances. That from the mines in Germany, Hungary, and France, is found in lumps mixed with ſtones and earthy ſubſtances, and is ſeparated from them by fuſion. That which is found in England is generally mixed with a portion of lead, conſequently not ſo proper for medicinal uſe.

The production of the fuſing proceſs is called crude antimony, which is compoſed of the metallic part called regulus of antimony, and ſulphur. The reguline part is eaſily ſeparated from the ſulphur by calcination, and remains alone in the form of a grey calx, which may be reſtored to its original reguline ſtate, by fluxing it with charcoal or ſome other phlogiſtic matter.

In crude antimony the reguline is intimately blended with the ſulphureous part, which renders it altogether mild; and when levigated is recommended to be taken in doſes from 1ſcr. to 1dr. or more, two or three times a day, as an alterative, particularly in leprous and other cutaneous diſorders.

Antimonial preparations vary in their ſtrength, according to the quantity of nitre employed in the deflagration, or the diſcharge of the ſulphur.

ANTIMONIUM CALCINATUM.

Calcined Antimony. N. N. *Oxydum ſtibii album nitro confectum.*—In this the quantity of nitre is not only ſufficient to conſume the ſulphur, but alſo to deſtroy the inflammable principle of the metal, and to reduce it almoſt to an inert calx. It may be perfectly cleanſed from any reguline portion by waſhing, as directed in ſeparating the earthy powders from their groſſer parts. This preparation was formerly recommended as a gentle diaphoretic in fevers and inflammatory diſorders, in doſes from 10 to 30gr. repeatedly; but in the preſent practice, James's powder, and other more active antimonials, are preferred.

ANTIMONIUM MURIATUM.

Muriated Antimony. N. N. *Murias Stibii.*—This preparation, formerly called *Butter of Antimony* and *Antimonial Cauſtic*, is a ſolution of the metallic part of the antimony with the marine acid of the ſalt; the natron or mineral alkali of which had been diſengaged by the vitriolic acid. It ſhould be obſerved, that the ſolution will not well take place with the marine acid in its liquid form; and that the antimony thus united comes over into the receiver in appearance like butter.

It is a cauſtic, but not much in uſe at preſent, and was formerly made with equal parts of corroſive ſublimate and crude antimony. In which proceſs, the muriatic acid of the ſublimate united and roſe with the reguline part of the antimony, and the antimonial ſulphur remained in the retort with the quickſilver. This reſiduum being ſublimed in a coated matraſs, with an open fire, produced a deep red ſpiculated maſs, called *Cinnabar of Antimony*, an indeterminate compound of ſulphur and quickſilver. The vapours in the latter proceſs are extremely noxious; and ſhould the retort burſt, the life of the operator would be in great danger.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARISATUM.

Tartariſed Antimony. N. N. *Tartris Potaſſæ Stibiatus*, is a preparation more generally known by its former title of *Emetic Tartar.* The acid of tartar in ſolution, is made to take up a quantity of the metallic part of the antimony; the water ſaturated therewith is then ſufficiently evaporated, and ſet by to cryſtallize. Emetic tartar is ſometimes prepared from the glaſs of antimony; alſo from Algeroth's powder, which is the precipitated ſolution of the Antimon. Muriatic. by the addition of water.

The doſe, as an emetic, is from 1 to 5gr.; as an alterative and diaphoretic, from an eighth to one half of a gr. It is given repeatedly in the latter quantities, in the beginning of remittent fevers, joined with a few gr. of ſugar, or ſome teſtaceous powder; and with 10 or more gr. of nitre, in inflammatory diſorders. The French preſcribe it *en lavage*, (that is, a moderate doſe well diluted in barley water, or ſome thin liquid) and give it in very ſmall portions every half hour, till it acts either by vomiting or by ſtool. This they do particularly at the attack of bilious fevers; at which period of the diſeaſe, they moſt commonly join a due portion of it with tamarinds, manna, or purging ſalts, diſſolved in ptiſan or barley water, in order to clear the firſt paſſages; by which means the diſeaſe is frequently removed in its firſt ſtage.

The beſt mode of giving it to children, is in ſolution, in the proportion of a gr. to an oz. of water, with enough of ſugar to ſweeten it. A tea ſpoonful or two may be taken every half hour, till the patient vomits. It is thus made to anſwer in fevers, and when the ſtomach is loaded with phlegm, or the lungs with mucus; and it ſhould be repeated according to the neceſſity of the caſe, and the ſtrength of the patient.

Tartarized antimony duly prepared and properly managed, will produce all the good effects of Dr. James's powder, or any other antimonial.

ANTIMONIUM VITRIFICATUM.

Vitrified Antimony. N. N. *Oxydum ſtibii ſulphuratum vitreum.*—Antimony is thus reduced to a glaſſy ſtate by the force of fire only. It is too active a preparation for internal uſe by itſelf; yet if combined with wax or reſins, it may be ſafely given in ſmall quantities. It is the baſis of the antimonial wine.

Vitrified antimony, melted over a gentle fire with a ninth part of yellow wax, and kept ſtirring for about half an hour, forms a ſnuff-coloured powder, called *Cerated Glaſs of Antimony*, which has long been eſteemed a uſeful medicine in Dyſenteries. The doſe, from 2 to 3gr. up to 20, repeatedly, according to the ſtrength of the patient. It commonly acts by vomiting or by ſtool; yet has ſometimes effected a cure without occaſioning any evacuation.

CROCUS ANTIMONII.

Crocus Antimony. N. N. *Oxydum ſtibii ſulphuratum ſemivitreum.*—In this proceſs the antimonial ſulphur is deflagrated with the nitre in ſuch proportion, as to leave the metallic part extremely active, and quite unſafe as a medicine in its preſent form. The ſalt is added to aſſiſt the fuſion. The antimonial wine was formerly made with the crocus; it is now prepared with the glaſs of antimony.

PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS.

Antimonial Powder.—Antimony calcined with hartſhorn, in a reverberatory furnace, becomes a mild preparation, ſimilar in its nature and effect to Dr. James's powder. It is a calx intimately blended with the reſiduum, or abſorbent earth of the hartſhorn. Given from 3 to 6gr. particularly if joined with a qr. of a gr. of powdered opium, it acts as an alterative and diaphoretic; in larger doſes, as an emetic and laxative. It has frequently proved of uſe in inflammatory fevers of the rheumatic kind, by repeating the doſe once in ſix or eight hours, or according to the ſtate of the diſorder, and ſtrength of the patient.

SULPHUR ANTIMONII PRÆCIPITATUM.

Precipitated Sulphur of Antimony. N. N. *Oxydum ſtibii ſulphuratum aurantiacum.*—In this preparation the cauſtic alkali having deprived the antimony of its ſulphur, forms a hepar ſulphuris, which intimately mixes with water; but upon the acid being added, an union takes place immediately with that and the alkali, the ſulphur is let looſe and precipitated, and the water is impregnated with the vitriolated kali.

The quantity of reguline particles which this medicine unavoidably contains is uncertain; therefore it ſhould be taken at firſt in ſmall doſes, from 3 to 6gr. It is chiefly uſed as an alterative and diaphoretic, in cutaneous diſorders.

Equal parts of this ſulphur and calomel, intimately rubbed together in a glaſs mortar, are eſteemed an excellent alterative in venereal and other eruptions; in doſes from 3 to 6, 8, or 10gr. twice a day, with a very ſmall portion of opium, and made into pills with Conſ. Cynoſbat.

It is to be obſerved, that this precipitate, in the quantity of 4 or 5gr. will prove emetic, if taken on an empty ſtomach.

ARGENTUM.

Silver, is a white metal, found in the mines of Chili and Peru, in ſmall grains mixed with various earths and ſtones, from which it may be extracted by comminution, ablution with water, and amalgamation with mercury. Excepting gold, ſilver endures fire more than all other metals, and may be freed from extraneous ſubſtances by fire; more particularly by adding lead, which accelerates its calcination, and promotes its ſeparation.

ARGENTUM NITRATUM.

Nitrated Silver. N. N. *Nitras Argenti fuſus.*—Silver diſſolves in pure nitrous acid, and this ſolution exſiccated, is what was heretofore called *Lunar Cauſtic.* It is generally uſed to keep down fungous fleſh in wounds and ulcers, by gently touching their edges with it. The worthy Preſident of the Lond. Med. Soc. recommends the following ſolution of it in epileptic complaints:—R. Argent Nitrat. gr. 1. Aq. Roſæ oz. 1. the doſe 20gtt. to be gradually increaſed to 40gtt. in dect. Cort. per. three times a day.

PRÆPARATA E FERRO.

Preparations of Iron.—Iron is a greeniſh hard metal, between ſeven and eight times ſpecifically heavier than water; in its metallic ſtate particularly attracted by the loadſtone; is ſeldom found in a malleable ſtate, but as a calx or earth, which is reducible to iron by adding charcoal or phlogiſton. It is calcined with more eaſe than any other metal, and unites with every metal except lead and mercury. It is ſoluble in all acids, and is corroded into a ruſt or calx by the moiſture of the air, or rather by the action of the aerial acid. Its calx may be revived by fuſion with ſulphur, or any inflammable matter. Diſſolved in vitriolic acid it produces inflammable air, by means of which an extraordinary phenomenon has of late been frequently held forth to the amazement of the public at large; the principles of which the philoſophical part of the world were long ſince well acquainted with; but it remained for more adventurous men to bring them into action. Sulphur unites with iron in preference to all other metals; and iron precipitates all other metals excepting zinc. Iron fixed, or hardened by means of animal or vegetable coal, forms ſteel, which is not ſo proper for medicinal uſe as in the ſofter ſtate.

The medicinal virtues of theſe metals are indeterminate, their action being different in different habits, and under oppoſite circumſtances. They are aperient or aſtringent, they promote or ſuppreſs the ſecretions; but their principal effects are thoſe of conſtringing the ſolids and quickening the circulation of the fluids; conſequently their uſe ought to be confined to relaxed and phlegmatic conſtitutions. When an acid prevails in the firſt paſſages, the ruſt of iron, or crude filings finely powdered, are moſt ſuitable, otherwiſe the ſaline preparations are to be preferred. With vegetable and vitriolic acids it proves aperient; with nitrous and muriatic acids, aſtringent.

FERRUM AMMONIACALE.

Ammoniacal Iron.—In this operation the ſpiritus ammoniæ will firſt ariſe, which ſhould be caught in a receiver; then the white flowers which are uſeleſs, at length riſe the deep orange-coloured flowers, which is the intended reſult of this operation, and an indeterminate compound of ferrum and ſal ammoniacus. The ſucceſs of this proceſs depends upon the heat being quickly raiſed to a force equal to the carrying up a ſufficient quantity of the iron.

It is like all other preparations of iron, a deobſtruent and corroborant, but perhaps has no better effect than the ſubſequent ſimple preparation, although the creature of an elaborate proceſs. The doſe is from 3 to 15 or 20gr. in form of a bolus.

FERRI RUBIGO.

Ruſt of Iron. N. N. *Carbonas ferri.*—This preparation is thought preferable to thoſe made by a ſtrong fire, and is frequently given in chloroſis, joined with aromatic powder, in doſes from 5 to 30gr. but all preparations of iron anſwer beſt in ſmall doſes, which ſhould rather be repeated than enlarged.—The following formula was much preſcribed by the late Dr. Hugh Smith againſt hypochondriac and epileptic complaints; it has alſo proved ſucceſsful againſt worms, in weak and relaxed habits, and as an emmenagogue:—R. Conſ. of ſea wormwood 1 oz. ruſt of iron half an oz. Conſ. of Arum 2dr. ſyr. of orange peel enough to form an electuary. The doſe, the bigneſs of a nutmeg night and morning, occaſionally interpoſing Rhubarb, or ſome laxative medicine.

FERRUM TARTARISATUM.

Tartariſed Iron. N. N. *Tartris acidulus ferri,* is an elegant preparation of iron, and is ſaid to have taken effect after all others have failed; the ſuperſaturated ſalt being ſuppoſed to render the metal more ſoluble in the animal fluids, but with what truth is not clearly aſcertained. Monſ. Malouin ſays, it may be given from 10gr. to a dr. once or twice a day, in ptiſan or broth, but 30gr. are the extent.

FERRUM VITRIOLATUM.

Vitriolated Iron. N. N. *Sulphas ferri*—the former *Salt of Steel.*—Purified green vitriol is generally ſubſtituted for this ſalt; which may be known by the cryſtals taking a browniſh caſt. This is a ſolution of iron in diluted vitriolic acid, evaporated and ſet by to cryſtallize; and the vapour being inflammable air, is conſequently deleterious. Like the reſt of the medicines of this claſs, it accelerates the circulation of the fluids, relieves obſtructions, ſtrengthens the tone of the fibres, and deſtroys worms.

On ſome occaſions it is beſt exhibited in a liquid form, largely diluted, in the proportion of 10gr. to a pint or more of water, and given in repeated moderate draughts, with proper exerciſe, after the manner of taking Chalybeate Waters. It may be taken in doſes from 3gr. to 20, and is often given as a tonic and deobſtruent, with myrrh and extract of bark. Large doſes of chalybeate medicines are apt to occaſion ſickneſs and purging. Vide Tinct. Myrrh.

PRÆPARATA EX HYDRARGYRO.

Preparations of Quickſilver. N. N. *Mercurius et Hydrargirus.*—Quickſilver is an opake ſilver-coloured metallic fluid, fourteen times ſpecifically heavier than water. It is either found in its fluid form, or in different kinds of ores; but more particularly in that ore which goes by the name of Native Cinnabar; and is found in the mines of Hungary, Spain, and the Indies. Nitrous acid diſſolves it, vitriolic acid corrodes it, and the marine acid, in its liquid ſtate, ſcarcely touches it; yet the latter may be united with it in the form of a fume. It has little or no effect in the crude ſtate, but will act powerfully when divided by earthy, unctuous, reſinous, and other ſubſtances; or combined with acids. Its action is reſtrained when divided by ſulphur. It is eaſily carried over by diſtillation in its fluid form, and with a moderate and continued heat may be calcined into a reddiſh powder, formerly called *Præcipitate per ſe*, or calcined mercury. It may be combined with all metallic ſubſtances, except iron.

HYDRARGYRUS PURIFICATUS.

Purified Quickſilver.—Iron not having the leaſt affinity to mercury, is moſt uſeful in purifying it from any other metallic ſubſtance, by its inclination to attach itſelf to the extraneous matter. Quickſilver is frequently adulterated with biſmuth and lead; the latter of which may be known by its communicating a ſweetiſh taſte to vinegar. It was formerly much uſed in its fluid ſtate, as a remedy for the aſthma, and in obſtinate conſtipations of the bowels, but with very doubtful effect.

Moſt of the following mercurial preparations are more or leſs combined with acids, and are proportionably more or leſs violent in their action: others are ſubtly divided by earthy, viſcid, unctuous, and other ſubſtances, or calcined by heat, &c. From which comminution of particles they are enabled to enter the circulation, and by a particular ſtimulus, promote the different ſecretions, more eſpecially that of the ſalivary glands, whether received by the abſorbent veſſels of the alimentary canal, or thoſe of the ſkin.

Calomel and other active mercurials, for a length of time, had been chiefly employed in the cure of venereal, glandular, cutaneous, and other chronic diſeaſes; but Drs. Clarke, Hamilton, and a few other ingenious men, have proved their efficacy in the early ſtage of acute inflammatory complaints, ſuch as hepatitis, phrenitis, pleuritis, &c. when exhibited freely, both with and without opium, in repeated doſes, agreeable to the violence of the diſeaſe, and the ſtrength of the conſtitution—vide Calomelas. Joined with camphor and opium they have alſo had great good effect in ſpaſmodic complaints; and with ſquill and the aromatic powder, much ſervice has followed their uſe in anaſarcous ſwellings, &c.

HYDRARGYRUS ACETATUS,

Acetate'd Quickſilver. N. N. *Acetis hydrargiri.*—By the greater attraction of the kali to the nitrous acid, the quickſilver which was previouſly diſſolved, is let fall in the form of a calx. This precipitate, after having been waſhed till perfectly inſipid, is then diſſolved in the acetous acid, evaporated, and ſet by to cryſtallize. This mercurial ſalt is the mildeſt of the ſaline kind, and is ſaid to be the baſis of Keyſer's alterative and anti-venereal pill. From 1 to 4gr. are given twice in a day, made into a pill or two with the crumb of bread.

In the new edition M. Fourcroy's method is adopted in preference, by mixing a ſolution of the quickſilver in nitrous acid with a ſolution of the kali acetatum in water, thus the nitrous acid floats with the alkali in the liquor, and the acetous acid precipitates with the mercury in form of brilliant chryſtals. The proportions are Hydrarg. purif. acid. nitros. dilut. aa. 8 oz. Kali acetat. oz. 3, Aq. diſtil. tepid. lb. 2.

HYDRARGYRUS CALCINATUS.

Calcined Quickſilver. N. N. *Oxydum hydrargiri rubrum perignem.*—This tedious proceſs will be haſtened by uſing a wide-mouthed, flat-bottomed glaſs body; by means of which, air, which is eſſentially neceſſary to calcination, will be more freely admitted. This medicine, with a ſmall portion of opium, is highly eſteemed as an alterative and a diaphoretic, and in a confirmed lues.

From ½gr. to 2gr. with ¼ or ½ gr. of opium, made into a pill with the crumb of white bread, may be given every night at bed time, with a draught of decoct. ſarſæ or hordei; a full quart of which is generally taken in the day and night.

HYDRARGYRUS CUM CRETA.

Quickſilver with Chalk.—In this medicine, lately called *Mercurius Alkaliſatus*, the mercury is ſubtly divided by trituture, and united with an abſorbent earth. If duly prepared without an intermedium, it proves an uſeful alterative, and is given againſt cutaneous and venereal diſorders, in doſes from 5 to 20gr. To prevent affecting the mouth, it is ſometimes joined with a ſmall quantity of rhubarb. It is certain that this preparation is rendered leſs active by diminiſhing the quantity of acid in the primæ viæ.

HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS.

Muriated Quickſilver. N. N. *Murias hydrargiri corroſivus.* —Here the vitriolic acid quits the dried maſs, and unites itſelf with the foſſil alkali, or natron of the ſea ſalt; the acid of which, in the form of a fume, attaches itſelf to, and diſſolves the calx of the quickſilver; which matter, by gradually increaſing the heat, is ſublimed into a white cryſtalline maſs, and adheres to the upper part of the cucurbit. The vitriolic acid remains, united with the natron or alkaline baſis of the ſea ſalt, at the bottom of the veſſel.

This preparation, formerly called *Mercurius Corroſivus Sublimatus*, is a ſtrong poiſon, and till lately was thought too acrid to be uſed internally. It is now frequently given in ſmall doſes, from ¼ to ½ of a gr. diſſolved in a ſpoonful or two of brandy or phlegm ſpirit, and joined with a few drops of Tinct. Opii, once or twice a day; drinking with each doſe half a pint at leaſt of barley water, ſarſaparilla decoction, or ſuch like ſoft diluting drink; plentiful draughts of which are neceſſarily taken with and after each doſe, to guard againſt its griping corroſive quality. It is a very uſeful mercurial alterative, and is extremely ſerviceable, from its quick effect, as a previous medicine to check the rapid ſymptoms of the lues; but muſt not be confided in as an *efficacious* remedy for a confirmed pox. It alſo promotes the cure of leprous and other eruptive complaints, and is ſometimes ſucceſsfully applied externally, in the form of a diluted ſolution, in the proportion of from 3 to 6 or 8gr. in a pint of water, or mixed with an oz. or 2 of Ungt. Adipis Suillæ. In ſcorbutic and relaxed habits it will be proper to give from ½ a dr. to a dr. of the Peruvian bark twice a day, during the courſe of this as well as every other mercurial alterative; and to keep the bowels in a regular ſtate.

CALOMELAS.

Calomel. N. N. *Murias hydrargiri.*—In this preparation it is abſolutely neceſſary that the ingredients be perfectly united by trituration before ſublination is begun; and every caution is requiſite to guard the eyes and mouth of the operator from the lighter particles of the ſublimate ariſing in the proceſs.—The corroſive quality of the muriated mercury is abated, in proportion to the quantity of freſh mercury that is combined with the acid and corroſive quality of the ſublimate.

This white mercurial ſaline ſubſtance, formerly called *Mercurius dulcis*, is alſo much uſed as an alterative, in ſmall doſes from ½ a gr. to 2gr. once or twice a day, in the diſeaſes before mentioned; and from 3 to 8 or 10gr. joined with a moderate doſe of rhubarb, it proves an efficacious purge to worms and bowel obſtructions. A pill with 1gr. of calomel, 2 of ſulph. antimon. præcip. and ¼ of a gr. of opium, taken once or twice a day, has proved an excellent alterative in venereal and glandular complaints. From 3 to 5gr. joined with the ſame quantity or more of camphor, and ½ a gr. of opium, have been adminiſtered repeatedly with great ſucceſs, in the early ſtage of a pleuriſy, and have rendered repeated bleedings unneceſſary.

HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS MITIS.

Mild Muriated Quickſilver. N. N. *Murias Hydrargiri dulcis.*—This is what was formerly called *Mercurius dulcis præcipitatus*; and is again introduced into practice by M. Scheele, under the name of *Mercurius Dulcis*; in which the ſolution of quickſilver being mixed with the ſolution of ſea ſalt, a double attraction immediately takes place. The acid of the ſalt quitting its alkaline baſis, attaches itſelf to the quickſilver, and precipitates with it in the form of a white calx; whilſt the nitrous acid unites itſelf to the alkaline baſis of the ſea ſalt, and remains ſuſpended in the fluid; which after due evaporation yields a cubic nitre.

This medicine is given as an alterative only, in the ſame doſe as calomel, and for the ſame purpoſes; and is thought to render the tedious proceſs of making the latter quite needleſs.

CALX HYDRARGYRI ALBA.

White Calx of Quickſilver. N. N. *Murias Hydrargiri.*—Corroſive ſublimate conſiſts of mercury united with a large proportion of marine acid; in the preparation of calomel or mercurius dulcis, it is dulcified or rendered mild, by adding as much mercury as will ſatiate the ſuperabundant acid; whereas in this proceſs, all the acid which is not ſatiated is ſeparated.—The fixed alkali unites with the marine acid of the ſublimate, and with the ſame acid borrowed from the ammoniacal ſalt; by which means the volatile alkali is diſengaged, and the mercury being deprived of its acid, is precipitated. The ſal ammoniacus is both neceſſary to the ſolution of the ſublimate, and to the whiteneſs of the precipitate.

This preparation is chiefly uſed in ointments, being too acrid for internal uſe.

HYDRARGYRUS CUM SULPHURE.

Sulphurated Quickſilver. N. N. *Oxydum hydrargiri ſulphuratum nigrum.*—By continued trituration the ſulphur divides the quickſilver into ſmall particles, and is intimately blended therewith. This is the *Æthiops Mineralis*, which is preſcribed in cutaneous diſeaſes, and joined with ſmall portions of rhubarb, is given againſt worms. The doſe of the Æthiops may be from 10 to 40gr. twice a day. Many of the faculty are of opinion, that this preparation paſſes through the alimentary canal without being taken up by the abſorbent veſſels; but it is a known fact, that in relaxed and watery habits both this and the following medicine have produced ptialiſm.

HYDRARGYRUS SULPHURATUS RUBER.

Red Sulphurated Quickſilver. N. N. *Oxydum hydrargiri ſulphuratum rubrum.*—This proceſs has a more immediate and intimate effect than the foregoing; but care muſt be taken not to haſten the operation, for fear of a burſt. This is the *Cinnabaris Factitia,* which was lately eſteemed an efficacious medicine in cutaneous diſeaſes, and in gouty, rheumatic, and epileptic caſes; but it is ſuppoſed never to be active, except by *having loſt a portion of its* *ſulphur*; which is the caſe when it is uſed as a fumigation againſt venereal ulcers in the noſe, fauces, &c. The mercury is then reſolved into a fume, and blended in part with a volatile vitriolic acid, derived from the ſulphur. It is alſo a factitious vermillion, and is uſed as a pigment.

HYDRARGYRUS NITRATUS RUBER.

Red Nitrated Quickſilver, or *Red Precipitate*. N. N. *Oxydum hydrargiri rubrum acido nitrico confectum.*—The nitrous acid is here uſed as a menſtruum in reducing the mercury to a calx; and the fire being increaſed to a greater degree of heat, changes the calx into red cryſtals; which the ſmall addition of muriatic acid renders more bright and ſparkling.

This preparation, by reaſon of its corroſive nature, is only uſed as an eſcharotic; and is applied for the purpoſe of forming a new ſurface, by eroding the foul parts, callous edges, and looſe fleſh of ulcers. It is often adulterated with minium, which gives it a dark hue, and may eaſily be diſcovered by the ſweetiſh taſte which it imparts to vinegar.

HYDRARGYRUS VITRIOLATUS.

Vitriolated Quickſilver, formerly called *Turpeth Mineral*, and *Mercurius Emeticus Flavus*. N. N. *Oxydum hydrargiri luteum acido ſulphurico confectum.*—It is quickſilver diſſolved in the vitriolic acid, calcined by the force of fire, and afterwards well waſhed. This preparation is of a ſtrong acid nature, and is ſeldom uſed as an alterative. It is principally preſcribed as a briſk emetic, in doſes from 1 to 4gr.; but there are other remedies of the alterative and emetic kind, which are leſs violent, more ſafe, & equally efficacious.

PRÆPARATA E PLUMBO.

Preparations of Lead.—Lead, a pale livid, flexible metal, eleven times ſpecifically heavier than water, is found in mines in this and ſeveral other countries. It is one of the heavieſt of metals, melts in a moderate heat, and calcines eaſier than any other metal. It diſſolves readily in nitrous acid, but with difficulty in the vitriolic; wines, vinous ſpirits, and vegetable acids, in part diſſolve it. Its calces are ſoluble by heat in expreſſed oils, from which are formed unguents, cerates, and plaiſters. Pure water has no effect on lead, but waters impregnated with acid, or with neutral ſalt, may acquire a noxious quality, by being lodged in leaden veſſels or ciſterns, or in paſſing through leaden pipes,

Reduced to an aſh coloured calx by fire, it forms *plumbum uſtum.* N. N. *Oxydum plumbi.*—Expoſed to a ſtronger heat it becomes firſt yellow, then red, and is called *minium* or *red lead.* N. N. *Oxydum plumbi rubrum.*—If the fire in this proceſs be ſuddenly raiſed to a great heat, the calx appears like oil; which, when cooling, gives a ſoft, flaky, yellowiſh, or reddiſh ſubſtance, called *Litharge.* N. N. *Oxydum plumbi ſemivitreum.*—If urged with a ſtill ſtronger fire, it vitrifies.

AQUA LITHARGYRI ACETATI.

Water of Acetated Litharge.—Litharge is the calx of lead fuſed by a haſty fire. It is alſo produced in the purification of ſilver from lead, and in the refining of gold and ſilver, by means of that metal; whence it is called litharge of ſilver and litharge of gold. It is either of a pale or deep colour, according to the degree of heat it has ſuſtained.

This water, as it is here called, is the former *Acetum Lithargyrites* of the Edinb. Diſp. it is a ſolution of the Litharge in diſtilled vinegar; which is an improvement of Goulard's Extract, being leſs incumbered with the Litharge in the boiling, and equally impregnating the vinegar.

CERUSSA ACETATA.

Acetated Ceruſſe. N. N. *Oxydum plumbi album per acidum acetoſum.*—Ceruſſe is prepared from thin plates of lead, repeatedly expoſed to the ſteams of vinegar, till they become eroded into a white powder, which is a calx of lead. This powder, tied up in a piece of muſlin, and ſprinkled lightly on running, or excoriated parts, is moderately cooling and drying.

The acetated ceruſſe is vinegar ſaturated with ceruſſe, evaporated and cryſtallized. It formerly went under the name of *Saccharum Saturni,* or ſugar of lead. N. N. *Acetis plumbi.*—From ½ to 1 and 2gr. with ¼ or more of a gr. of opium have been repeatedly and ſucceſsfully preſcribed, as a ſtyptic in uterine and other hæmorrhages. But the uſe of ſuch medicines internally require the greateſt caution; lead, in moſt ſhapes, being hurtful to the ſtomach and bowels, and to the nervous ſyſtem.

PRÆPARATUM E STANNO.

Preparation of Tin.—Tin is the lighteſt of all metals, its ſpecific gravity, with reſpect to gold, being as 3 to 8. It is ſeven times ſpecifically heavier than water, melts very readily, and calcines to a light greyiſh powder, its proper menſtruum is aqua regia, or a mixture of nitrous and marine acid; other mineral acids may be made to act upon it in part—vegetable acids corrode it. Much has been ſaid againſt its medical uſe, on account of its affinity to arſenic, the garlic ſmell of which is emitted from its fumes, but the large doſes repeatedly adminiſtered by Dr. Alſton, of from ½oz. to an ounce, clearly prove, either that the quantity of arſenic therein contained is too inſignificant, or that it is too intimately combined therewith to do any great harm.

STANNUM PULVERATUM.

Powdered Tin. N. N. *Oxydum ſtanni cinereum.*—The tin is here ſlightly calcined, but ſome prefer the raſpings or filings to the calx or powder, however prepared. The powder has been given to children two or three times a day with treacle, in doſes from 10 to 40gr. and to adults from 1 to 2 or 3dr. or more. It was formerly given againſt hyſteric and other nervous complaints, but is now chiefly exhibited, with intervening purgatives, againſt worms.

PRÆPARATA E ZINCO.

Preparations of Zinc.—Zinc is a heavy ſemi metal, reſembling lead in colour, is ſeven times ſpecifically heavier than water, and is obtained from *Lapis Caliminaris*, its ore, by ſublimation. It melts in a red heat, and, when air is admitted, flames and ſublimes into white downy flowers; but, when the air is excluded, with a ſtronger heat it ſublimes in a metallic form. It is ſoluble in all kinds of acids, more particularly in that of ſugar; and, as is the caſe with gold, ſulphur does not touch it.

ZINCUM CALCINATUM.

Calcined Zinc. N. N. *Oxydum Zinci ſublimatum.*—Zinc being thus deprived of its connecting medium, the calx or flowers adhere to the ſides of the crucible. This preparation is thought preferable to tutty, pompholix, or any other impure ſublimates of the kind, or even to its native ore, calamine, for medicinal purpoſes. It has been lately preſcribed in epileptic caſes, and other ſpaſmodic affections, in doſes of 2gr. and gradually increaſed to 6gr. or more, twice a day; but its effects are too uncertain to be depended upon.

ZINCUM VITRIOLATUM.

Vitriolated Zinc, or *White Vitriol.* N.N. *Sulphas Zinci*, is a metallic ſalt formed of zinc and vitriolic acid; and when, by the addition of volatile alkali to a ſolution of this ſalt in water, it turns blue, or with a ſolution of galls it takes a purpliſh black colour, it gives ſure marks of its containing copper or iron, and of its being adulterated. This preparation is a ſolution of white vitriol in diluted vitriolic acid, exhaled and cryſtallized. Thus purified, it is far preferable to the common white vitriol, which frequently contains metallic impurities. The vitriolic acid is probably intended to prevent a decompoſition of the metallic ſalt, which is not unlikely to be the caſe, when diſſolved in ſo great a proportion of water.

From 10 to 20gr. diſſolved in water, it operates mildly and quickly as an emetic: which, on account of its immediate effect, is a uſeful remedy where poiſon has been ſwallowed. It is ſaid to have been lately adminiſtered, with good effect, in doſes from ½gr. to 1 or 2gr. in the chincough, and other ſpaſmodic complaints. It has long been found ſerviceable as an aſtringent and tonic collyrium for weak eyes; and by injection, for the relief of the fluor albus, gleets, and ſeminal weakneſſes, in the proportion of 1dr. to a pint.

AQUÆ DISTILLATÆ.

Diſtilled Waters.—The flavour and virtues of plants chiefly exiſt in their eſſential oils; which being diſengaged by maceration, and diſſolved in water or ſpirit, riſe with the vapour. Subſtances ſtrongly poſſeſſed of warmth, pungency, ſcent, and flavour, are the general ſubjects of this proceſs; whereas purging, emetic, aſtringent, bitter, ſweet, cooling, emollient, and nutritious qualities, cannot be conveyed over the helm. The number of diſtilled waters is greatly reduced, the moſt efficacious only being retained. They are principally uſed as vehicles to more active medicines.

AQUA DISTILLATA.

Diſtilled Water is freed from earthy, ſaline, or other extraneous matter, and is better ſuited to the purpoſes of pharmacy than common water.

AQUA ANETHI.

Dill-ſeed Water.—The dill is a ſtrong ſmelling umbelliferous plant, a native of Spain, but grows in our gardens. The leaves are finely divided, and its flowers are yellow; the ſeeds of a pale yellowiſh colour, convex and flat, and nearly of an oval form. The ſeeds are better calculated for diſtillation than any other part of the plant; they are warm and pungent, but not very agreeable to the taſte, and yield an aromatic ſmell.

AQUA CINNAMOMI.

Cinnamon Water.—Cinnamon is the inner bark of a beautiful laurel tree, which grows in the iſland of Ceylon, and in other parts of the Eaſt Indies. It has a warm pungent aromatic taſte, and a fragrant ſmell, and poſſeſſes a grateful cordial aſtringency. The ſubſtance is ſometimes uſed in powder to aſſiſt and correct cold aſtringents, in the quantity of from 3 to 5gr. or more for a doſe, and has been taken in doſes of 10gr. in a debilitated ſtate of the inteſtines from continued diarrheas. A drop or two of the eſſential oil, ſheathed and diluted with mucilage ſugar, &c. is an excellent ſtomachic and cordial, when the appetite is loſt, or the ſtomach is too weak to retain its contents; it alſo gives relief in hiccoughs, ariſing from irritability. This water is ſtrongly impregnated with the cordial aſtringent virtues of the ſpice. The oil produced from the leaves is called Oil of Cloves.

AQUA FOENICULI.

Fennel Water.—Fennel water is diuretic and carminative; the ſeeds of this plant alſo are preferred to every other part.

Fœniculum dulce, or ſweet fennel, is a well known plant. The ſeeds are long, narrow, and generally crooked, and of a pale yellowiſh colour; they do not arrive at the perfection in England which they do in Germany, from whence the ſhops are chiefly ſupplied. This kind of fennel has a ſtrong aromatic ſmell, and a warm pungent ſweetiſh flavour.

AQUA MENTHÆ PIPERITIDIS.

Peppermint Water.—It contains the extreme pungency of the plant, warms the ſtomach, and relieves flatulency. Vide Ol. Eſſent.

AQUA MENTHÆ SATIVÆ.

Spearmint Water ſtrengthens the ſtomach, and checks nauſea or ſickneſs, ariſing from cold viſcid phlegm. The infuſion is alſo an uſeful medicine. Vide Ol. Eſſent.

AQUA PIMENTO.

All-ſpice Water is a warm ſtomachic, and ſerves moſt of the good purpoſes of waters drawn from the more coſtly ſpices.

Pimento, *Jamaica-pepper*, or *Allſpice*, is the dried ſpicy berry of a large tree of the myrtle kind, which grows in the mountainous parts of Jamaica. Its eſſential oil ſinks in water, and reſembles in flavour a mixture of cloves, cinnamon, and nutmegs.

AQUA PULEGII.

Pennyroyal Water is generally preſcribed as a vehicle for medicines of the antiſpaſmodic and deobſtruent tribe. Pennyroyal has a warm pungent aromatic taſte, with a ſtrong ſmell, and is much given in infuſion, as an aperient and deobſtruent in hyſteric complaints, and uterine obſtructions. Vide Ol. Eſſential.

AQUA ROSÆ.

Roſe Water poſſeſſes the agreeable odour and flavour of the flower, but neither the opening quality of the damaſk, nor the aſtringency of the red roſe, will riſe in diſtillation. Vide Conſerva Roſæ.

SPIRITUS DISTILLATI.

Diſtilled Spirits.—Spirit riſes with leſs degree of heat than water, and the more ſlow the proceſs the more it is freed from phlegm. But although ſpirit of wine is the moſt powerful ſolvent of eſſential oils, they are known, in ſome inſtances, to be too ponderous to mix and riſe together with the ſpirit, on which account the virtues of ſome plants are more equally imparted to water. The difference proceds from the ſpirit not being ſuſceptible of ſo great a degree of heat as water; it being proved that ſpirit of wine will boil with 1-5th leſs heat than water.

Ardent ſpirit is obtained from wine, beer, or any other fermented vinous liquor; by diſtillation the product is the ſpirit mixed with the eſſential oil. A ſecond diſtillation brings it off more pure, the volatile part riſing firſt. The reſiduum, after diſtilling ſpirit from wine, is of a deep colour, yields a rough acid taſte, and depoſits cryſtals of tartar. From which, and other proceſſes, may be deduced this imperfect analyſis; that wine conſiſts of water, ardent ſpirit, matter of a reſinous nature giving colour, ſugar, tartar, and tartareous acid, and an aromatic principle. The new ſyſtem tells us that ardent ſpirit is formed from a combination of inflammable and fixed air, in certain proportions; that a greater proportion of vital air converts it into vinegar; and that all the airs ſeparate, and fly off, in the putrefactive ſtate.

ALKOHOL.

Highly Rectified Spirit.—The kali, or alkaline ſalt, imbibes the remaining phlegm, and the diſagreeable unctuous matter of the ſpirit, and carries them down to the bottom of the veſſel. A few particles of the kali will be apt to riſe, which may be prevented by adding a ſmall piece of burnt allum, the acid of which unites with the kali, and forms a vitriolated kali, which remains in the cucurbit. The true ſpecific gravity of alkohol is, to that of diſtilled water as 815 to 1000; whereas that of rectified ſpirit is as 835 to 1000.

Rectified Spirit of Wine contains in 100 parts 95 of alkohol and 5 of phlegm, and a pound, by meaſure, ſhould weigh 13 oz. Rectified ſpirits are applied as menſtrua to extract the virtues of medicines, are the ſame from whatever ſubjects they are obtained, are ſeparable from aqueous fluids by a heat leſs than boiling water, and diſſolve eſſential oils; but expreſſed oils ſink in them.

Spiritus Vinoſus Gallicus, or the vinous ſpirit, called brandy, properly diluted, and occaſionally taken, is a pleaſant uſeful cordial, but when habitually drank, will ſurely prove a deſtructive poiſon. Applied by itſelf, or moderately diluted with water, it diſſipates the heat from inflamed parts without repelling the humour, which is not always the caſe with Goulard water, and other aqueous preparations.

Spiritus Vinoſus Tenuior.—Proof ſpirit contains 55 parts of alkohol, and 45 of diſtilled water in 100 parts, and its ſpecific gravity is as 930 to 1000 of diſtilled water. That which is prepared with rectified ſpirit and diſtilled water, is a more pure and certain menſtruum than the *proof ſpirit*, which is drawn from various fermented liquors. Each of theſe ſpirits is denominated alcohol in the New Nomenclature.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS VITRIOLICI.

Vitriolic Spirit of Æther is the *dulcified ſpirit of vitriol* of the laſt diſpenſatory. This preparation is a combination of the vitriolic acid with ſpirit of wine. In the continued proceſs, the volatilized acid becomes ſated with the inflammable oily matter of the ſpirit, the compound of which proves a bituminous ſulphureous maſs. This ſpirit differs only from the following æther by the acid being more predominant, and leſs intimately combined with the vinous ſpirit. In this, as well as other proceſſes of like nature, the acid ſhould be added to the ſpirit of wine in ſmall quantities, and each addition ſhould be well incorporated. Vide Ol. Vini.

It promotes perſpiration and urine, and abates ſpaſmodic complaints; in fact, it is not much inferior in virtues to the Spirit. Æther. Vitriolic. Comp. or Hoffman's celebrated Anodyne Mineral Liquor. The doſe is from 20 to 60gtt. or more.

ÆTHER VITRIOLICUS.

Vitriolic Æther. N. N. *Ether Sulphuricum.*—The cauſtic alkali is here uſed to take up the portion of vitriolic acid not intimately mixed in the preceding compoſition, by which means the ſmell and flavour are corrected. Were the mild alkali to be uſed for this purpoſe, the ſeparation of its fixed air would endanger the burſting of the veſſel.

Æther is the moſt volatile and inflammable of all fluids; its ſpecific lightneſs, with reſpect to alkohol, is as 7 to 8. It powerfully diſſolves oils, balſams, and reſins, and is a particular ſolvent of the caoutchouc, or the elaſtic reſin. Applied externally to the afflicted part, it relieves the head and jaw ach, and eaſes moſt pains of the ſpaſmodic kind.

Internally in doſes, from 1ſcr. to a dr. or more, it relieves gouty, rheumatic, and hyſteric complaints, alſo convulſive diſorders. The beſt mode of exhibiting it is, with a tea-ſpoonful of brandy in a cup of camphor mixture.

A compoſition has lately been obtruded upon the public, as being preferable to all others of the æther kind; but it is evident, that its ſupreme excellence conſiſts only in the extravagant profit which it yields to the proprietor; and that the trick of colouring gives it the diſtinctive mark.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI.

Spirit of Nitrous Æther. N. N. *Alcohol nitricum.*—The acid muſt be almoſt imperceptibly added to the ſpirit, for fear of violent ebullition; the ſame will happen from changing the order of mixture. This is the *dulcified ſpirit of nitre*, which has been long held in great eſteem, as a diuretic and cooling febrifuge. It may be given from 20 to 60gtt. or more repeatedly, in ſome ſmooth convenient vehicle; ſuch as barley water, &c.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ.

Spirit of Ammonia. N. N. *Ammoniaca.*—The marine acid of ammonia is here taken up by the kali, and the volatile alkali being ſet free, unites itſelf by diſtillation with the ſpirit of wine. Pot-aſhes, by poſſeſſing in part a cauſtic quality, renders the preparation more pungent than if made with prepared kali, which is not ſo certain in its ſtimulating effects, and admits of more regular efferveſcence with acids. This and the following ſpirit are ſtrong ſtimulants to the nervous ſyſtem, and are uſeful in lethargic, paralytic, hyſteric, and epileptic complaints. The doſe from 1ſcr. to 2, or more, according to its ſtrength, in water or any ſuch vehicle. The volatile ſalt and ſpirit of ammonia are the pureſt of all this kind of medicine.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ FOETIDUS.

Fœtid Spirit of Ammonia.—The addition of the fœtid gum is thought to improve the foregoing medicine, by giving it a more powerful agency in ſpaſmodic aſthmas, and other nervous complaints. The doſe is the ſame.

The following ſpirits are ſeldom exhibited by themſelves, but moſtly as auxiliaries to other remedies; or, by their warmth, to correct and render ſaline and other draughts, mixtures, &c. more grateful to the ſtomach. Some of them are taken by way of cordial in the quantity of ½oz. or more; but great caution is neceſſary in ſuch practices. *Alcohols.* N. N. and N. N. *Alkohol Aniſi compoſitum.*

SPIRITUS ANISI COMPOSITUS.

Compound Spirit of Anniſeed is an elegant cordial ſtomachic medicine. For Aniſum, vide Ol. Eſſential. Aniſi.

Angelica is a large umbelliferous plant, with hollow jointed ſtalks, and indented oval pointed leaves, ſet in pairs, containing a milky juice, with channelled ribs on the upper ſide. The *ſeeds* are white or pale coloured, rather oval, flat on one ſide—convex, and marked with three ridges on the other. The *root* is long and thick, outwardly brown and juicy. This plant is a native of the northern parts of Europe, but the Spaniſh ſort is preferred. Every part, when freſh, yields a ſweet fragrant ſmell, and a pleaſant bitteriſh glowing taſte, but ſoon loſes its flavour. The root is moſt efficacious, and ſugar is its beſt preſervative, with which it makes an agreeable ſweetmeat.

SPIRITUS CARUI.

Spirit of Carraway is drawn from the ſeeds of the plant, and is an excellent ſtomachic. For Caruon, vide Ol. Eſſen.

SPIRITUS CINNAMOMI, PIMENTO, ET NUCIS MOSCHATÆ.

Spirit of Cinnamon, Pimento, and *Nutmeg,* are agreeable cordials and carminatives. For the two former, vide the diſtilled waters.

Nux Moſchata, Myriſticha, or *Nutmeg,* is the kernel of a roundiſh nut, produced from a tree growing in the Eaſt Indies, and much reſembling a pear tree; mace is its reticulated covering. It has alſo a ſoft fleſhy outſide covering, which, when the nut is ripe, ſhoots off ſpontaneouſly, like that of a walnut, Both nutmeg and mace are well known warm aromatic ſpices.

SPIRITUS JUNIPERI COMPOSITUS.

Compound Spirit of Juniper.—This ſpirit has the ſame warm carminative virtues, with the addition of a diuretic quality. For Juniper, vide Ol. Eſſential.

SPIRITUS PULEGII, MENTHÆ PIPERITIDIS, ET SATIVÆ.

The Spirit of Pennyroyal, Pepper and Spear Mint, are carminative, ſtomachic, and antiſpaſmodic. Vide their reſpective waters, and eſſential oils.

SPIRITUS RAPHANI COMPOSITUS.

Compound Spirit of Horſeradiſh is ſerviceable in phlegmatic conſtitutions; it is ſtimulating, diuretic, and antiſcorbutic.

Raphanus Ruſticanus, or horſe-radiſh, is a perennial plant, with long large leaves, indented at the edges; it is cultivated in the gardens, both for medicinal and culinary uſes, but rarely perfects its ſeeds, it is therefore propagated from tranſverſe cuttings of the roots. The root only is uſed, which has a penetrating pungency, both in taſte and ſmell. An infuſion of it with bruiſed muſtard ſeed, either in wine or boiling water, acts as a ſtimulant and diuretic, and is often preſcribed, with ſucceſs, againſt dropſical and paralytic complaints, and chronic rheumatiſms. Bergius adviſes it to be ſwallowed in ſmall pieces, to the quantity of a table-ſpoonful every morning for a month, in the gout, and diſorders here mentioned. Thus taken, like unbruiſed muſtard ſeed, it gradually lets looſe the volatile parts, and ſtimulates without producing inflammation. It is alſo an antiſcorbutic.

SPIRITUS RORISMARINI.

Spirit of Roſemary is chiefly uſed as a perfume, but is ſometimes ordered in doſes, from 1 to 2 dr. in nervous and ſpaſmodic complaints. It is the ſolvent in the *linimentum ſaponis*. For Roſemary, vide Ol. Eſſen.

SPIRITUS LAVENDULÆ.

Spirit of Lavender is alſo of uſe, both as a perfume and a medicine, and is preſcribed in the ſame doſes, and on the like occaſions with roſemary. For Spiritus Lavendulæ Compoſitus, vide Tinct. Lavendul. Compos.

DECOCTA.

Decoctions and Infuſions.—Water extracts the active principles of the following preparations, and heat quickens, and in ſome caſes, increaſes its action; but it is apt to diſſipate the finer parts of ſome ſubjects, unleſs performed in covered veſſels. Dried vegetables in general are allowed to yield more of their virtues, than thoſe that are freſh. Water, by decoction, will extract alſo the gelatinous parts of animal ſubſtances, and will take up a portion of the calcined calcareous earths. Water, when cold, diſſolves a certain quantity of ſalts; if heated it takes up more, which ſurplus ſeparates as the liquor cools, and when quite cold it retains no more than it would do before the application of heat. It unites with gummy ſubſtances until it is deprived of fluidity, readily extracts the gummy and ſaline parts of vegetables, and, in ſome caſes, partakes of the reſinous and oily principles, particularly when they are intimately connected with the former.

DECOCTUM CORNU CERVI.

Decoction of Hartſhorn has an abſorbent, and rather an aſtringent quality; it is therefore generally ordered as a common drink in fevers attended with fluxes. Calcined hartſhorn is not preferable to the calx of any kind of bone, except that the former is cleaner and whiter. Vide Cornu Cervi Uſtum.

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ.

Decoction of Cinchona, or Peruvian Bark.—Although Bergius prefers the infuſion of bark to the decoction, practice has proved, in this country, that neither of thoſe preparations can be depended upon, in the cure of obſtinate intermittents, or periodical complaints, petechial fevers, gangrenes, and other vehement diſorders. The preſent mode of boiling this uſeful drug, both as to time and the covered veſſel, is equally efficacious with former directions, and more conveniently adapted to weak ſtomachs, and in ſlight caſes where tonics are required; otherwiſe, it ought only to be conſidered as a vehicle to more ſubſtantial forms. It ſhould be taken in the turbid ſtate, the reſinous part being but partially ſuſpended in an aqueous menſtruum. The doſe is to be ſuited to the occaſion, and may be increaſed from 1 to 4oz. repeatedly. Vide Extractum Cinchonæ.

DECOCTUM PRO ENEMATE.

Decoction for a clyſter.—This decoction is generally preſcribed as a vehicle to more active medicines, in the quantity of 10 or 12oz. for which purpoſe warm water or thin gruel may be made ſubſtitutes.

The *Malva*, or *Common Mallow*, is a perennial plant; with roundiſh notched leaves, ſet alternately on pedicles; bell-ſhaped monopetalous flowers, of a light purple, or white colour with deeper ſtripes.

Both leaves and flowers are in uſe, are of the emollient kind, and employed in clyſters and fomentations. They are frequently ordered in infuſion or tea, ſweetened with honey, in gravelly and lithonthriptic diſorders. For the nature of camomile flowers, vide Extract Chamæmeli.

DECOCTUM PRO FOMENTO.

Decoction for a fomentation.—Fomentations are not ſo much depended upon as formerly, and may do as much harm as good. This is recommended as a warm diſcutient.

Abrotonum, or ſouthernwood, is a ſhrubby plant, with leaves of a greyiſh green colour, and finely divided into ſlender ſegments; has a ſtrong ſmell, and a pungent bitter taſte. It is uſed in fomentations only.

Abſinthium Maritimum.—The leaves of ſea-wormwood are much ſmaller than thoſe of the common ſort, and have a hoary appearance on both ſides—the ſtalks have the ſame. It grows wild in the ſalt marſhes, is a ſtrong bitter, and was formerly much employed in medicated ales and wines, as a ſtomachic, but is now chiefly uſed in diſcutient fomentations. The eſſential oil has been ſometimes applied externally to the abdomen, as a vermifuge. Vide Conſerva,

Baccæ Lauri.—Bay-berries. Theſe are the produce of the laurus nobilis, which flouriſhes in the ſouthern parts of Europe, yet bears the cold of this climate. They have a bitter aromatic taſte, and contain both an unctuous and eſſential oil. Neither the leaves nor the berries are uſed internally, but both are ſometimes ordered in fomentations and cataplaſms.

DECOCTUM HELLEBORI.

Decoction of Hellebore.—This decoction is recommended as a ſafe and efficacious application in cutaneous foulneſſes, ſuch as pſora, tinea, &c. but with tender ſkins it requires to be diluted. It may be uſed twice a day.

Helleborus albus, or white hellebore, grows wild in Germany. The root, which is the part uſed, is ſhort, about an inch in thickneſs, with numerous hanging fibres; is externally browniſh—internally white. It has a nauſeous acid taſte, and when freſh, emits a ſtrong acrimonious juice, too powerful for internal uſe.

DECOCTUM HORDEI SIMPLEX, ET COMPOSITUM.

Simple and Compound Decoction of Barley.—The former, when carefully prepared, is a grateful nutritive drink in acute diſeaſes; the latter is rather too ſweet and mucilaginous, otherwiſe it would be an uſeful drink in acid defluxions on the throat and trachea, as well as in moſt pectoral diſorders.

Barley, freed from the huſk or ſhell, is called French or Scotch barley. Pearl barley, called ſo from its pearly whiteneſs and ſhape, is formed into ſmall grains, and comes in that ſtate from Holland, all which is worked by mills.

Figs and *Raiſins* are imported from Spain and the Levant, and are the well-known preſerved fruits of the figtree and the vine.

For Liquorice, vide Extract. Glycirrhiz.

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ SIMPLEX, ET COMPOSITUM.

Simple and Compound Decoction of Sarſaparilla.—This root conſiſts of many long ſtrings, about the ſize of a gooſe quill, flexible and free from knots. They are covered with a thin browniſh coat, under which is a white ſubſtance, with a woody pith in the middle. It has a mouldy bitteriſh taſte, but no ſmell. Sarſaparilla is imported from Spaniſh America, and is thought by ſome to be highly efficacious in the cure of lues and ſcrophula, with, and after a mercurial courſe: others ſuppoſe it has no greater effect than barley water, or any other obtunding liquor taken in large quantities.

Daphne Mezereum, commonly called Mezereon or ſpurge-olive, is a native of Germany, but is cultivated in moſt pleaſure gardens. It bears elegant pale purpliſh or white flowers in cluſters, above which appear a few ſeſſile, lance-ſhaped, tender leaves. The bark of the root is preferred to any other part, yet ſome confide in the bark of the ſtem, and the woody part of the root. Dr. Ruſſel joined ſarſaparilla with mezereon, and pronounced it excellent in the cure of nodes, tophes, &c. of the venereal kind. He alſo gave it in a decoction, with equal ſucceſs, without the ſarſaparilla, in the proportion of ½oz. of Cort. Rad. Mezer. in 6 pints of water, to be boiled down to four; adding at the latter end ½oz. of Rad. Glycirrhiz. incis. half a pint of which was given 3 or 4 times a day.

For the reſt of the ingredients, vide Ol. Saſſafras. Extract. Glycirrhiz. and Tinct. Guaiac.

Both the ſimple and compound decoction of ſarſaparilla, are generally ordered in the quantity of half a pint 3 or 4 times a day. The famous *Liſbon diet drink* is ſaid to be the ſame ſort of preparation with the latter, excepting the abſurd addition of crude antimony.

DECOCTUM ULMI.

Decoction of Elm.—This preparation is given from the quantity of a pint and an half to a quart daily, towards the relief of leprous and other cutaneous diſorders.

The *Ulmus Campeſtris,* or elm, is a tall tree, commonly known; its outward bark is brown, rough, and brittle, the inner bark is white, ſmooth, and tough, and free from any particular taſte or ſmell. The decoction is ſlimy and mucilaginous, and perhaps ſimply emollient, therefore not wholly to be depended upon.

MUCILAGINES ET GUMMI.

Mucilages and Gums are glutinous vegetable ſubſtances, ſoluble in water. Gums are moſt tenacious, and naturally exude from the plant. Mucilages are ſeparated by art; both are uſed to correct acrimony and allay irritation. The three particularly noticed in the London Pharmacopœia, are thoſe of *Amylum*, *Gummi Arabicum*, and *Semen Cydonii Mali*, to which is added in the laſt edition of the Pharm. the more tenacious one of *Gummi Tragacanthæ*.—The firſt is beneficial by way of clyſter or otherwiſe, with a proper proportion of Tinct. Opii. in obſtinate diarrheas, dyſenteries, and teneſmus; the ſecond ſerves as an uſeful medium in compounding emulſions, lynctuſſes, troches, &c. and is often diſſolved in barley water, and given to correct acrimony, and to ſheathe the urine and its paſſages, in ſtrangury, diſury, &c. the third, ſweetened with ſyr. mori, with a moderate addition of borax, compoſes an efficacious remedy againſt apthous and ulcerous complaints of the mouth and fauces; vide Borax. The laſt is uſed for the ſame purpoſes as the ſecond.

The *Malum*, or *Apple* of the quince, yields an auſtere acid juice; the *Marmalade* is a pleaſant aſtringent, is eſteemed a preſervative againſt ſea ſcurvy, and covers well the rough bitter taſte of the Peruvian bark.

INFUSA.

Infuſions.—The gummy and ſaline parts of vegetables are readily extracted by a watery menſtruum, and the reſinous and oily principles, by being ſo intimately blended with the former, are in great part taken up with them. In proof of which, we find that the whole ſubſtance of a gum-reſin is ſoluble in water; alſo, that by an artificial mixture of gummy and ſaline matter, the pure eſſential oil and odorous reſins, when ſeparated from the other principles, may be made ſoluble in water.

Moſt vegetables, when moderately and newly dried, will yield their virtues more freely than when freſh, and ſuch only are neceſſarily infuſed in their recent ſtate as are liable to receive injury by drying. It is further remarked, that hot water does not take up more than cold, provided the latter be allowed a longer time to infuſe.

INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM.

Compound Infuſion of Gentian.—This preparation is a light pleaſant bitter, it ſtrengthens the ſtomach and reſtores the appetite; but when flatulency prevails, ſhould be joined with about an eighth part of the Tinct. Cardamom. or ſome other carminative. The doſe of this infuſion is a common wine glaſs full twice a day. For Gentian, vide Extract. Gentian.

INFUSUM ROSÆ.

Infuſion of the Roſe.—This infuſion acts as a light aſtringent, and helps to reſtrain hæmorrhagy. In the latter caſe it may be given as freely as the ſtomach and bowels can bear, in the quantity of 2oz. or more, at a time. It is ſometimes joined with Decoct. Cort. Peruv. and a few gtt. of Tinct. Opii. The former infuſion called Tinct. Roſarum, is more pleaſantly acidulated with the undiluted acid of vitriol. This preparation ſhould not be made in a glazed veſſel, the acid tending to corrode its covering.

INFUSUM SENNÆ SIMPLEX, ET TARTARISATUM.

Simple and Tartariſed Infuſion of Senna.—There are about 3 dr. of Senna to 4 oz. of water in each of theſe preparations, which quantity may ſerve for two gentle doſes. That with the cryſtals of tartar is leaſt apt to occaſion gripings. The firſt is frequently joined with a dr. or two of neutral purging ſalt, which alſo tends to correct the griping quality. Vide Extract. et Tinct. Sennæ.

Zingiber, or ginger, is a hot pungent root brought from the Eaſt and Weſt Indies. It is a warm ſtimulant, and of uſe in a weak tone of the ſtomach and bowels; and in languid habits—may be given from 3 to 20gr. It is commonly uſed to correct purgative medicines, &c. and enters ſeveral compoſitions.

Coriandrum.—Coriander is an umbelliferous annual plant, a native of Italy, and cultivated in England. It produces ſpherical *ſeeds,* which are the parts in uſe; they are carminative, and are ſaid to be particularly corrective of the odour, taſte, and griping quality of Senna.

Tartarum.—Tartar is a ſaline concrete thrown off from wines, after fermentation, to the ſides and bottoms of the containing veſſels. There are two kinds, the white and the red, the former is generally moſt pure in its natural ſtate. It requires ten or twelve times its weight of water for ſolution, but muſt be aſſiſted by a boiling heat, on the declenſion of which it immediately ſhoots into cryſtals; with twenty times its weight of water boiling, it admits of filtration before it ſhoots. If the filtered ſolution be continued boiling, the ſalt riſes to the ſurface in thick pellicles, which are repeatedly ſkimmed off with a perforated wooden ſkimmer, and form what is called *Cre-*

mor Tartari, or cream of tartar. This has the general properties of an acid, yet tartar is abſolutely a neutral ſalt, compoſed of vegetable alkali, ſuperſaturated with vegetable acid. Much trouble and great accommodations are neceſſary in this proceſs, we are, therefore, chiefly ſupplied with theſe articles by the refiners and traders in Holland and France.

Purified, or cryſtals of tartar, is gently aperient and cooling, from ½dr. to 1, 2, or 3dr. prove laxative—more, moderately purgative; but its acid quality is too prevalent for tender bowels to bear in the larger quantities. It is frequently given with jalap, duly corrected with ginger, as a hydragogue.

AQUA CALCIS.

Lime Water.—If the ſolution be expoſed to the air, either during the preparation or afterwards, repeated cruſts or pellicles will form on the ſurface of the water, the ſucceſſive precipitations of which are cauſed by the abſorption of the aerial acid from the atmoſpherical air, which renders them mild and inſoluble. The fermentation ariſing in the compound preparations of lime water, is found to precipitate the lime in its fluid ſtate—therefore they receive but little benefit from its cauſticity.

Lime water has been given in repeated draughts from 6oz. up to a pint, or more, in a day, with or without a fourth or fifth part of milk, againſt leucorrheas, diabetes, and acidities. It is ſometimes applied as a waſh to foul ulcers, and by injection for the relief of the fluor albus, and other preternatural diſcharges.

ACETUM SCILLÆ.

Vinegar of Squills.—It will be proper to add the ſpirit before the vinegar is poured off from the fœces, by which means the purification is rendered perfect without ſecond trouble. It is a powerful ſtimulant, and an attenuant of tough viſcid phlegm, relieves the aſthma, and proves diuretic in hydropic and other complaints, and may be given from 20 to 60gtt. or more, repeatedly, in an aromatic water, or with Lac. Ammoniacum. Vide Scillæ Exſiccatio.

VINA MEDICATA.

Medicated Wines.—The conſtituent principles of wine, are water, alcohol, a peculiar acid, tartar, and an aſtringent gum-reſinous ſubſtance, in which the colour of the red wines is lodged. Vinous liquors being a compound of water and inflammable ſpirit, will take up ſuch parts of vegetable and animal matter as are ſoluble in thoſe liquors; but the viſcous ſubſtance with which ſome of them abound, renders them leſs powerful menſtrua than pure mixtures of water and ſpirit. A ſubtle acid alſo reſtrains their action on ſome vegetable and animal ſubjects, but it enables them to diſſolve the active parts of metallic bodies; as in ſteel, antimony, lead, &c. A twentieth part of proof ſpirit at leaſt ſhould be added to all medicated wines when ſtrained off, to prevent fermentation, and they ſhould be kept in glaſs bottles well corked.

VINUM ALOES.

Wine of Aloes.—This is an improvement of the *Tinctura Sacra,* and is an excellent warm aperient, or purgative, in phlegmatic, paralytic, or apoplectic caſes. The doſe is, from 6dr. to 2oz. A deſert or large ſpoonful, with a dr. or tea-ſpoonful of Tinct. Lavend. C. taken repeatedly, about noon, or at bed time, has been often beneficial in dyſpepſia and cephalalgia. Vide Tinct. Aloes.

VINUM ANTIMONII.

Antimonial Wine.—This preparation was formerly made with the Crocus Antimonii, but the Vitrum, or glaſs, is now preferred. From 10 to 50gtt. it proves diaphoretic and alterative, ~~in larger doſes diuretic~~ and cathartic, with or without a fourth part, or more, of Tinct. Opii, and made into a draught, with mint water and ſpirit of cinnamon, it is an excellent diaphoretic in painful and inflammatory ſymptoms; 3 or 4 dr. of the wine are ſtrongly emetic in moſt habits. It is uſed in fevers and rheumatiſm in the ſmaller doſes, and occaſionally in the large quantities, for the relief of maniacal and apoplectic diſorders.

VINUM ANTIMONII TARTARISATI.

Wine of Tartariſed Antimony is uſed on the ſame occaſions with the foregoing, in doſes, from 20 to 40 gtt. or a tea-ſpoonful, and from a dr. to 2 dr. as an emetic.

VINUM FERRI.

Wine of Iron.—This ſimple compoſition is, in ſome meaſure, preferable to the *Vinum Chalybeatum* of the former Pharmacopœia, the cinnamon of which, by its aſtringent matter uniting with a part of the iron, throws down an inky precipitate, and probably changes the properties of the ſeparated ſubſtances. This is an excellent remedy in chlorotic caſes, and in debilitated phlegmatic conſtitutions, but ſhould be cautiouſly adminiſtered in habits of a contrary nature. The doſe is from 1dr. to ½ oz. twice a day, in a light bark or bitter infuſion.

VINUM IPECACUANHÆ.

Ipecacuanha Wine.—This preparation is a ſafe, pleaſant emetic, in doſes from 2dr. to an ounce and a half, and is often given as a gentle diaphoretic, in doſes, from 20 to 40g^{tt}. with a fourth part, or more, of Tinct. Opii.

Ipecacuanha Root is brought from Spaniſh America; there are three ſorts of it vended by the druggiſts, the aſh-coloured, or Peruvian, the brown from Brazil, and the white, or baſtard ſort, which is a kind of apocynum, or dog's bane. The leading marks of the firſt are brittleneſs, deep wrinkles, a bitteriſh taſte, and a greyiſh aſh colour.

VINUM RHABARBARI.

Wine of Rhubarb.—The rhubarb wine is excellent in cholics, ariſing from a redundancy of acid viſcid phlegm, and relieves and ſtrengthens the inteſtines in diarrheas ariſing from ſimilar cauſes. The doſe from ½oz. to 1oz. or more.

The beſt *Root of Rhubarb* is brought from Turkey and Ruſſia in light round pieces, with a hole in the middle of each; it is externally yellow, and internally variegated with reddiſh and yellow ſtreaks. An inferior ſort, and of a more purgative quality, is imported from the Eaſt Indies, in long, flinty, firm pieces.—The firſt kind powdered may be taken as a purge, in doſes from 1ſcr. to 1dr. the latter from 10 to 30gr. Chewing it is the beſt mode of evading the binding quality.

TINCTURÆ.

Tinctures.—The word Tincture is more particularly applicable to the extraction of colour, but is generally underſtood in a medical ſenſe to ſignify the acquirement of the eſſential parts of vegetable and other ſubſtances, by means of a ſuitable menſtruum; and the appellation is here rather arbitrarily confined to ſpirituous preparations. The eſſential oils and reſins of vegetables are wholly ſoluble in rectified ſpirit of wine. Water has equal effect on the gummy mucilaginous and ſaline parts, and proof ſpirit is nearly adapted to the whole.

In ſome caſes it has been found neceſſary to add water to the latter, and it is poſſible for the menſtruum to be ſo proportioned as to take up the whole of the ſoluble parts of moſt vegetable ſubjects. It may be obſerved, that the addition of fixed alkali does not aſſiſt the ſolvent power of a menſtruum, and that moſt of the tinctures are exhibited in ſuitable draughts or mixtures. By the New Nomenclature, Tinctures made with Spirit of Wine are named Alcohols.

TINCTURA ALOES.

Tincture of Aloes. N. N. *Alcohol Aloës,* is a mild preparation, and moy be taken in the ſame mode and doſe as the Vinum Aloes.

Aloes is the inſpiſſated juice of a plant of the ſame name, which has a nauſeous bitter taſte, and a warm purgative quality. There are three ſorts in uſe, the Socotrine, the Hepatic, and the Caballine, or Horſe Aloës.

The *Socotrine*, which comes to us wrapped in ſkins, is in general preferred to the reſt, and takes its diſtinctive name from Socotora, an iſland in the Indian Ocean; this, and the *Hepatic* which is brought in gourd ſhells from the iſland of Barbadoes, are moſt ſuitable to the human frame. The Socotrine is a friable ſubſtance, has a gloſſy ſurface, is of a bright yellow colour when powdered, and yields a ſlight aromatic flavour.

The Hepatic is of a dark colour, more compact and dry, has a ſtronger ſmell and taſte, and is more diſagreeable t[illegible]e palate.

The Socotrine contains more gummy ſubſtance than the Hepatic, is therefore liable to act with greater irritation, and is more apt to purge.

Aloes, in doſes of a few grs. is occaſionally mixed into pills, with a third or equal part of ſome ſaponaceous or reſolvent body, ſuch as Extract. Gentian. and Glycirrhiz. ſapo albus, or the like, and is ſeldom given in large doſes, or to hot bilious habits. It is a ſlow but ſure working purge, and is generally taken at bed time, ſeldom operating until the next day. Aloes operates particularly upon the rectum; its preparations are, on that account, ſometimes employed in the larger doſes, to produce the bleeding piles, when they have been ſuddenly and injuriouſly ſuppreſſed.

TINCTURA ALOES COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Aloes is an improvement of the antient *Elixir proprietatis*. It is a warm ſtimulant, aperient, and emmenagogue. The doſe is a tea-ſpoonful, or more, two or three times a day, in a cup of pennyroyal tea.

TINCTURA ASÆ FOETIDÆ.

Tincture of Aſa-fœtida.—The tincture being made with rectified ſpirit, contains little more than the reſinous part; on which account it is perfectly clear, but it is far from being poſſeſſed of equal powers with the real ſubſtance, or an aqueous ſolution of it. It is commonly given, from half a dr. to a dr. or more, repeatedly, in ſome ſuitable draught or vehicle.

Aſa-fœtida is a ſtrong ſmelling concrete juice, or gum-reſin, exuded from the root of a large umbelliferous plant that grows in Perſia. It has an acrid taſte and ſmell like garlic, and conſiſts of about two thirds gummy matter, and one-third pure reſin; it is therefore more ſoluble in an aqueous than a ſpirituous menſtruum.

It is an excellent medicine in all ſpaſmodic and convulſive complaints, particulaarly in hyſteric and hypochondriac affections, and the nervous aſthma; and may be adminiſtered in the form of pills, a watery ſolution, or tincture. From 1 to 2dr. of the ſubſtance, diſſolved in 4 or 6oz. of diſtilled water, have been often adminiſtered with ſucceſs, by way of clyſter, in ſtrong convulſions. The doſe in ſubſtance may be from 10 to 20gr. or more, repeatedly.

TINCTURA BALSAMI TOLUTANI.

Tincture of Balſam of Tolu.—This tincture is given in the quantity of a tea-ſpoonful, or two, in the ſame complaints with that of Peru. It poſſeſſes all the virtues of the balſam; and, mixed with the ſimple ſyrup, it forms a ſyrup, far preferable in virtue and effect to that which is made from the aqueous decoction. Care ſhould be taken that the tincture be made with a pure ſpirit, otherwiſe it will yield a nauſeous flavour.

Balſamum Toluianum flows from a ſort of pine tree, which grows in the northern part of South America, and is brought to us in ſmall gourd ſhells. It has a ſoft aromatic reſinous taſte, and a very pleaſant fragrant ſmell. It wholly diſſolves in rectified ſpirit of wine, but yields little or none of its virtues to water, and is given in ſubſtance from 5 to 20grs. or more, after the ſame manner, and for the ſame complaints as the balſam of Per. Vide the Syrup.

TINCTURA BALSAMI PERUVIANI.

Tincture of Balſam of Peru.—This tincture takes up the whole of the balſam, and may be given in the quantity of a tea-ſpoonful, or two, at a doſe.

Balſamum Peruvianum is ſaid to be a watery extract from an odoriferous tree, growing in Peru. It has a warm ſub-acrid aromatic flavour, and a fragrant ſmell—is a a ſtrengthening attenuating medicine, and is preſcribed in diſpepſy, ſpaſm, &c. and in cold debilitated habits—alſo in gleets and weakneſſes. The doſe is from 6 to 30gr. repeatedly, mixed into a draught with egg, ſugar, or honey.

TINCTURA BENZOES COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Benjamin.—This compoſition is a juſt reform of the famous *Turlington's Balſam,* and is much uſed, externally, to freſh wounds and cold tumours—internally it is given up to a dr. or more, repeatedly, in the form of an emulſion, mixed up with egg or honey, againſt ſpaſmodic affections of the ſtomach and bowels; and, united with ſugar, or gum mucilage, it abates tickling coughs, and pectoral complaints, when free from inflammatory ſymptoms. For Benzoin and Storax, vide Flor. Benzoës and Styracis Purificatio.

TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS.

Tincture of the Spaniſh Fly.—This tincture is given as a powerful ſtimulant and diuretic, and is much recommended in the dry leproſy, and other cutaneous diſorders, alſo in ſome habits for the relief of paralytic complaints. From 10 to 40 gtt. have been taken, two or three times a day, in a cup of mucilaginous drink, without occaſioning painful ſymptoms; whereas, many have not been able to bear more than a ſlight doſe or two, without producing ſtrangury, and otherwiſe diſordering the ſyſtem. It is therefore neceſſary to begin with a ſmall doſe, and gradually to increaſe it, according to its effect; alſo to deſiſt giving it on the approach of heat of urine, or painful irritation in the urinary paſſages. Such ſymptoms, if attended to at firſt, may be eaſily removed by ſoft demulcent and mucilaginous liquors, and are not likely to prevent a future uſe of the medicine.

Cantharides are inſects of a greeniſh colour, intermixed with a blue and gold, and are commonly found on the leaves of trees and ſhrubs in Spain, France, and Italy. They are fraught with a peculiar acrid ſubſtance, by means of which, when applied to the ſkin in the cuſtomary form of a plaiſter, or ointment, they inflame, excoriate, and bliſter. The Spaniſh Fly has been frequently given in doſes of a gr. or two, joined with three or four times the quantity of camphor, in cold phlegmatic habits, for the relief of the complaints mentioned under this article; but the tincture is eſteemed the ſafeſt preparation for internal uſe.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI.

Tincture of Cardamom.—The leſs cardamom ſeeds are the produce of a plant, with reed-like ſtalks, which grows in the Eaſt Indies; they are triangular, and contained in huſks of the ſame ſhape, in which their virtues are well preſerved. The *ſeeds* are of a brown colour without, white within, and have a pleaſant aromatic warm flavour, which is chiefly extracted in this preparation. They are a warm cordial ſtomachic, and may be taken in powder, from 5 to 10gr. The doſe of the tincture is from 1 to 3dr. and both are frequently employed as correctors to medicines of the cold aperient claſs.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Cardamom.—This is alſo a warm ſtomachic tincture, and is often ordered by itſelf, or in ſtomach draughts, and ſometimes up to ½ oz. or more, joined with Æther. and Tinct. Opii. againſt gouty and other ſpaſmodic affections of the ſtomach and præcordia. The quantity of raiſins diminiſhes the power of the ſpices in too great degree.

TINCTURA CASCARILLÆ.

Tincture of Caſcarilla.—This tincture is well fraught with the active power of the bark itſelf, and may anſwer its purpoſes in moſt caſes. The doſe is from 1 to 3dr. repeatedly, in ſome convenient draught or mixture. For the nature of the bark, vide Extract. Caſcarillæ.

TINCTURA CASTOREI.

Tincture of Caſtor.—*Caſtor* is a ſtrong ſmelling fatty ſubſtance, taken from ſacculi, which are ſituated near the rectum of the beaver, an amphibious animal, that inhabits the northern parts of Europe and America. This drug has an acrid bitter taſte, and fœtid ſmell, and is compounded of an earthy matter, a gum-reſin, a volatile ſpirit, and a fragrant oil.

Caſtor is a warm nervine anti-hyſteric medicine, and may be taken, in powder, from 10 to 20gr. repeatedly. The doſe of the tincture is from a ſcr. to a dr.

The Edinburgh College gives a far preferable compoſition from the addition of the aſafœtida, but more immediately from the change of menſtruum, viz. take of Ruſſia caſtor 1 oz. aſafœtida ½ oz. vinous ſpirit of ſal ammoniac 1 pint—digeſt for ſix days.

The Spiritus Salis Ammodiaci Vinoſus, is a ſolution of the volatile ſalt in ſpirit of wine, and of the ſame nature with the ſpiritus ammoniæ of the London Pharmacopœia.

TINCTURA CATECHU.

Tincture of Catechu.—One or two dr. of this tincture may be taken in red wine, or ſome proper vehicle, in obſtinate purgings, and in moſt caſes where mild aſtringents are proper. The cinnamon is a profitable addition, it warms the ſtomach and increaſes the aſtringency.

Catechu is the Indian name for what is erroneouſly called japan earth. It is an inſpiſſated juice, produced from a tree of the Mimoſa kind, which grows in the province of Bahar, in the Eaſt Indies. It is of a reddiſh brown colour, and has an aſtringent, with rather a ſweetiſh taſte; it wholly diſſolves in water, and nearly ſo in rectified ſpirit of wine—leaving little more than the impurities. It is a mild ſheathing aſtringent in obſtinate diarrheas and dyſenteries; if taken in the form of troches, it blunts the acrid rheum of catarrhal defluxions, and ſheathes ulcerations in the mouth and fauces. The doſe, in powder, is from 10 to 60gr.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI.

Tincture of Cinnamon is a warm aſtringent, and is particularly uſeful in obſtinate diarrheas and exceſſive vomitings, when medicines of that claſs are proper. The doſe from 1 to 3dr. The tincture partakes both of the reſtringent and aromatic virtues, which is not the caſe with the Aq. Cinnam. q. v.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI COMPOSITA.*

Compound Tincture of Cinnamon.—This tincture is a warm carminative and aſtringent, more powerful than the former, and better ſuited to cold debilitated habits. It is of uſe in the like complaints, and the doſe is the ſame.

TINCTURA COLOMBÆ.

Tincture of Colomba.—One or two dr. of this tincture may be given for a doſe, repeatedly.

Colomba.—The root is brought to us from the Eaſt Indies, and is the part in uſe. It comes in roundiſh pieces, which are covered with a rough brown bark, and, when cut tranſverſely, exhibit a large central diſk, with brown ſtreaks, and yellow points. It is a good ſtomachic bitter, and has a ſtrong antiſeptic quality—ſoftens on chewing, and tinges the ſaliva with a ſlight yellow hue. This root is conſidered in the Eaſtern parts as an excellent remedy in bilious complaints, particularly in the cholera morbus, having firſt cleanſed the ſtomach and bowels with thin ſmall liquids; and, as it does not belong to the claſs of heating bitters, it may be uſed in hectic caſes: it is alſo particularly ſerviceable in ſinkings at the pit of the ſtomach, and habitual vomitings. The powder is generally preferred to the tincture, and is given repeatedly, from

10 to 30gr. and, in acute bilious caſes, ſhould be joined with equal parts of vitriolated kali. Vide Percival's Eſſays, vol. ii.

TINCTURA CORTICIS AURANTII.

Tincture of Orange Peel.—The outer rind of Seville orange contains, in little cells, a ſtrong eſſential oil, and yields a grateful aromatic bitter, both which qualities are thus extracted. It is carminative—ſtrengthens the tone of the ſtomach—and is well calculated for cold phlegmatic habits. The doſe of the tincture is a tea-ſpoonful, or two, twice a day, in ſome fit vehicle.

TINCTURA CORTICIS PERUVIANI, VEL CINCHONÆ.

Tincture of Cinchona, or Peruvian Bark.—This tincture is generally added to the decoction, or ſome other vehicle. It is often joined with the mild, or volatile ſaline draught in remittent fevers, as a preparative to the bark. The doſe is from 1 to 2 or 3dr. repeatedly. The laſt edition of the Ph. Lond. orders 6oz. of Cort. vice 4oz.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Cinchona.—This is the famed medicine, called *Huxham's Tincture of Bark,* which derives no extraordinary qualities from either the ſaffron or ſnakeroot, except an unpleaſant taſte and colour. It is given as a ſtomachic and reſtorative, in the ſame doſe as the preceding article, and is often ordered to be taken in dyſpeptic complaints, with a cup of camomile tea, twice or thrice a day.

A Tincture is alſo made with Spt. Ammoniæ Compoſitus, in the proportion of 4oz. to 2lb. called *Tinct. Cinchonæ Ammoniata*. The doſe of which is from ½ dr. to 1dr. or more. It is uſeful in languid habits.

TINCTURA FERRI MURIATI.

Tincture of Muriated Iron.—This is a ſolution of the metal in the marine acid, dulcified, or rendered milder, by its combination with the rectified ſpirit. If properly prepared it will be of a yellowiſh red; when the acid is too prevalent it has a greeniſh hue, and if the ſpirit be impregnated with the aſtringent matter of an oak caſk, it takes an inky colour.

This tincture is generally more ſpeedy and certain in its effect than moſt other preparations of iron—its virtues are the ſame. From 10 to 60gtt. of it may be taken in water, camomile tea, or decoction of bark, two or three times a day. Vide Ferrum Vitriolatum.

TINCTURA FERRI AMMONIACALIS.

Tincture of Ammoniacal Iron.—This tincture is not equal in ſtrength with the foregoing, conſequently ſhould be given oftener, or in a larger doſe. It will agree better than the former with ſtomachs that are ſubject to ſpaſmodic complaints. The doſe may be from 30 to 90 drops. This tincture is made with Ammoniacal Iron 4oz. Proof Spirit 1 pint.

TINCTURA GALBANI.

Tincture of Galbanum.—This ſolution is given up to a dr. or more for a doſe, in nervous complaints.

Galbanum is the ſemi-pellucid, tenacious, concrete, gum-reſinous juice, of an umbelliferous African plant. It is brought to us in pale coloured ſoft maſſes, compoſed of clear whitiſh tears, intermixed with the ſtalks of the plant, which by time turn brown. It has a ſtrong diſagreeable ſmell, and a warm bitteriſh taſte; and its beſt ſolvent is a mixture of two parts ſpirit of wine, and one of water. It is an ingredient in the gum pill, and the gum plaiſter, and is recommended as a warm antiſpaſmodic againſt nervous and hyſteric diſorders, aſthmas, and obſtruction of the menſes. Diſſolved in vinegar, it has been ſucceſsfully employed againſt indolent tumours, and, united with common plaiſter, it promotes ſuppuration.

TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Gentian.—This is an elegant bitter, and may ſerve to ſtrengthen the ſtomach and help digeſtion. It anſwers beſt as a ſpirituous addition to the watery infuſion, which is requiſite to ſome habits. The doſe is from 1 to 3dr. twice a day. Vide Infuſ. Gent. Comp.

TINCTURA GUAIACI.

Tincture of Guaiacum is a warm ſtimulating diaphoretic medicine, and is much uſed in the wandering gout and chronic rheumatiſm, when properly combined with ſome aqueous mixture, by means of honey, ſugar, egg, or gum-mucilage. The doſe is a tea-ſpoonful or two twice or thrice in twenty-four hours. The Edinburgh Elixir Guaiacinum has equal efficacy, and is better adapted to weak and irritable ſtomachs. It is prepared with 1lb. of the gum, 3dr. of balſam of Peru, and 2½ lb. of rectified ſpirit of wine, and may be given from 1 to 3dr. morning and evening, in milk, or any other convenient vehicle.

Gum Guaiacum abounds much in reſin, and is obtained by inciſions made in the trunk of a tree, called Guaiacum, or Lignum Vitæ. It is friable, of a duſky greeniſh colour, and has an acrid pungent taſte—it is chiefly brought from the Weſt Indies. A decoction of the wood and bark was formerly much confided in, as an alterative, and a cure for the lues venerea, and ſcorbutic rheumatiſms; alſo in cutaneous foulneſſes, or herpetic diſeaſes. The ſubſtance is given from 6 to 20gr. but the larger doſe is apt to purge briſkly. Dr. Cullen prefers a ſolution with equal parts of ſugar and gum arabic in diſtilled water; apprehending miſchief from the ſolution in ſpirits.

TINCTURA HELLEBORI NIGRI.

Tincture of Black Hellebore.—The Extract is milder than the powder; but the tincture is generally preferred to either, and is given as an emmenagogue, in the quantity of a tea-ſpoonful, or more, with a cup of pennyroyal tea, two or three times a day. It is beſt ſuited to ſanguine conſtitutions. Vide Extract. Helleb. N.

TINCTURA JALAPII.

Tincture of Jalap.—The ſpirit takes up all the reſinous part, and but little of the gummy. It is given with ſyrup, and is frequently added to purgative draughts to quicken their operation, in the quantity of 2 or 3dr. Vide Extr. Jalap.

TINCTURA LAVENDULÆ COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture or Spirit of Lavender.—This tincture is a warm ſtimulating aromatic, and is much uſed in languors, head-aches, vertigoes, and paralytic affections of the tongue. It is given in doſes from 30gtt. to 2dr. upon a lump of ſugar, or in mixture.

The *Flowers of Roſemary* have the ſame medicinal quality, and are often uſed in infuſion or tea, for the ſame complaints.

The *Red Saunders*, which is brought in billets from the Eaſt Indies, is of no other uſe in medicinal preparations, than imparting a fine colour.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ.

Tincture of Myrrh is ſeldom uſed, except as the baſis of ſome officinal compoſition, or in detergent gargles and lotions. The tincture may be taken from half a dr. to 2dr. for a doſe; mixed with a third or fourth part of mel roſæ, it has been often uſefully applied to ſanious ulcers and carious bones. The combination of the two ſpirits anſwers well in this preparation. Vide Alkohol, &c.

Myrrha is the gum-reſinous concrete juice of a tree, growing in the Eaſtern part of Africa, and is imported in brown and reddiſh yellow coloured tears. It has an aromatic bitter, but rather nauſeous taſte, and a fragrant ſmell—warms and ſtrengthens the viſcera, attenuates viſcid lymph, promotes the ſecretions, removes uterine obſtructions, and reſiſts putrefaction. It is therefore recommended in obſtinate intermittents, hectic, and cachectic habits, and in putrid and peſtilential fevers. It is given from 10gr. to a dr. or more, in the form of a bolus, or in an aqueous vehicle, after the manner of the lac ammoniacum. Dr. Griffin joined it with 3 or 4gr. of Fer. Vitriolat. in hectic caſes.

TINCTURA OPII.

Tincture of Opium.—It has been proved by experiment that white wine does not take up ſo much ſtrained opium as proof ſpirit does, by nearly one third, which accounts for the quantity of opium being ſo much reduced in the preſent tincture. From 5 to 10 gtt. may be taken as a ſedative, and from 10 to 25 gtt. as a narcotic—the latter quantity being reckoned equal in its effect with 1 gr. of ſolid opium. For further particulars, vide Opium Purificatum.

TINCTURA OPII CAMPHORATA.

Canphorated Tincture of Opium.—In this tincture the quantity of each article is ſo ſmall, that one would ſuppoſe its effect to be increaſed above meaſure, by a peculiar combination of its contents, half an oz. containing about 1 gr. of opium; it might ſafely be taken in much larger doſes than are generally preſcribed, or the proportion of opium might be increaſed. It is anodyne and diaphoretic, and contributes much to the relief of phthiſical and tickling coughs. The quantity given to children is from 5 to 20 gtt. to adults from 30 to 60 gtt. or more.

TINCTURA RHABARBARI.

Tincture of Rhubarb.—This is a warm laxative medicine, chiefly given in the cholic, or in griping pains, from weakneſs in the ſtomach and bowels. It carries off the offending matter, and at the ſame time ſtrengthens the tone of the viſcera. The doſe is from 2 dr. to 1 oz. or more.

TINCTURA RHABARBARI COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Rhubarb.—This is a leſs ſpirituous preparation than the former, therefore better adapted to delicate bowels. It may be taken from 1 to 2 or 3 ſpoonfuls, according to circumſtances. Vide Vinum Rhabarbari.

TINCTURA SABINÆ COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Savin.—The tinctures of caſtor and myrrh, both which drugs are alſo conſidered as emmanagogues, are the ſolvents of the extract, and form this tincture. The doſe is 20 to 40gtt. or more, in a cup of pennyroyal tea. Vide Extract. Sabinæ.

TINCTURA SCILLÆ.

Tincture of Squill.—The leaſt nauſeous mode of exhibiting the ſquill is in the form of a pill, which is generally preferred. This preparation is given, from 20 to 60gtt. or more, repeatedly, according to its effect on the primæ viæ. For its nature and virtues, vide Scillæ præparatio, et Acetum Scillæ.

TINCTURA SENNÆ.

Tincture of Senna.—This preparation is frequently preſcribed with the infuſion, and ſerves both to correct the griping quality and quicken its effect. The doſe of the tincture is from 2dr. to an oz. Two or three ſpoonfuls of the following formula is frequently preſcribed with ſucceſs in coſtive habits, and acts generally without griping. R. Infuſ: Sennæ. 3 oz. Magnes. Vitriolat. 3 dr. Tinct. Sennæ. 4 dr. M.

TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ.

Tincture of Snake Root.—The virtues of this root may be extracted, both by a ſpirituous and an aqueous menſtruum. The doſe of the tincture is from 1 to 2 dr. or more.

Serpentaria is a ſpecies of Ariſtoloch, and is brought from Virginia. The root is a bundle of fibres matted together, and iſſuing from one common head; it has a warm bitteriſh taſte, and an aromatic ſmell. It is ſaid to be a famous remedy in America for venemous bites, but is uſed in this country as a warm cordial diaphoretic, in the decline of ſlow and epidemic fevers; and, in ſuch caſes, is often joined with the bark, either in decoction or ſubſtance. The doſe in ſubſtance 10 to 30 gr. in infuſion 1 to 2dr.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ.

Tincture of Valerian.—A tea-ſpoonful or two of this preparation is frequently taken in a cup-full of an infuſion of the root, for its relief of nervous languors, ſinkings in the præcordia, &c.

Valeriana.—The root of the narrow-leaved valerian, which does not grow higher than two feet, and is to be found on dry heaths, is by far the moſt powerful ſort. This has alſo matted fibres proceeding from one head; it is of a browniſh colour—has a fœtid ſmell, and is warm and ſubacrid to the taſte. The powder was formerly much uſed in epileptic and paralytic affections, in doſes, from half a dr. to 2 dr. three or four times a day, but is now chiefly employed as an antiſpaſmodic, and more particularly in the Hemicrania.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ VOLATILIS.

Volatile Tincture of Valerian.—The volatile ſpirit is eſteemed a preferable menſtruum to proof ſpirit, and adds much to the medical effect. It may be given up to 1dr. or more, in a cup of the infuſion, or of camphor mixture.

TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS.

Tincture of Ginger.—This tincture is chiefly uſed as a warm corrector and carminative. Vide Syr. Zingiberis.

MISTURÆ.

Mixtures.—This term is rather indefinite, and ſtrictly taken includes every kind of compound, but is here meant to comprehend juleps, emulſions, ſolutions, and other preparations of the extemporaneous kind.

MISTURA CAMPHORATA.

Camphorated Mixture.—Half a tea-cup full, or more, of this mixture, or a ſpoonful or two of the camphorated emulſion, which is a more effectual preparation, and is compoſed of camphor 20gr. almonds 4 in number, a little ſyrup, or ſugar, and 6 oz. of diſtilled water, may be taken now and then in nervous affections, and fevers of the low kind. A tea-ſpoonful of the Tinct. Lavend. C. is frequently added to a doſe of the mixture.

Camphor is a ſolid concrete, or volatile eſſential oil, obtained from a large tree of the laurus kind, which grows in Sumatra, and other parts of the Eaſt Indies. This ſort of concrete is alſo to be procured in ſmall quantities from other vegetables, by diſtillation. It is a cordial, ſtimulating diuretic, diaphoretic, and antiſeptic medicine; and is much preſcribed in malignant and low nervous fevers, mania, gout, rheumatiſm, &c. both in ſubſtance and otherwiſe. The doſe from 5 to 20gr. repeatedly. It unites well with myrrh for ſolution.

MISTURA CRETACEA.

Chalk Mixture.—This mixture is a neat mode of exhibiting chalk, and is much improved by the additional quantity of gum. It is ſerviceable in acidities of the ſtomach, and in conſequent diarrheas, but is exceptionable in putreſcent caſes. A ſlight addition of the ſpirit of cinnamon takes off the earthy taſte, and renders it much more agreeable. From two to four ſpoonfuls may be taken at a time, frequently, or now and then, according to the neceſſity of the caſe. The lateſt edition of the Ph. Lond. orders 1oz. only of gum to the quart.

In fluxes of a putreſcent nature, catechu, or amylum, are far preferable to creta.

MISTURA MOSCHATA.

Muſk Mixture.—Some medical writers conſider muſk as a medicine of no great conſequence; but Cullen, Wall, and other men of eminence in the profeſſion, allow it the credit, in its pure ſtate, of being a mild diaphoretic, and a powerful antiſpaſmodic, when given repeatedly, in doſes from 10 to 20gr. or more. The doſe of the mixture is two or three large ſpoonfuls.

Moſcha, or Muſk, is a ſtrong ſmelling grumous ſubſtance, found in a ſmall bag under the belly of a certain animal, in Muſcovy, Bengal, and Tartary. It is brought over in ſmall thin round pods, covered with ſhort brown hairs. True muſk is of a ruſty dark colour, in ſmall round grains, free from grit, or any foreign matter; and if laid on red hot iron, burns away to a ſmall greyiſh aſh. It conſiſts of volatile odoriferous particles, and gum-reſinous earthy parts, intimately mixed.

LAC AMYGDALÆ.

Almond Milk.—This cooling pleaſant emulſion obtunds acrimonious bile and urine, and is ſerviceable in bilious diſorders, ſtranguries, and heat of urine. It is often made the vehicle of gum, neutral ſalts, manna, &c. A tea-cup-full, or more, may be taken frequently by itſelf; when otherwiſe, the doſe is to be regulated according to the nature and ſtrength of the ſolvend.

LAC AMMONIACI.

Ammoniacum Milk.—This ſolution attenuates tough viſcid phlegm, and is chiefly employed to promote expectorations in aſthmatic and other diſorders of the lungs, with or without a moderate doſe of the acetum or oxymel ſcillæ. The doſe of this milky ſolution is two or three large ſpoonfuls, now and then. Vide Ammoniaci Purificatio. Aſafœtida is alſo frequently given in this form for the ſame complaints as aſafœtida in ſubſtance q. v.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS VITRIOLICI COMPOSITUS.

Compound Spirit of Vitriolic Æther.—This mixture is ſimilar to *Hoffman's Mineral Anodyne Liquor.* It is ſedative and antiſpaſmodic, and is given in hyſteric, arthritic, rheumatic, and febrile complaints, with camphor mixture, the volatile or common ſaline draught, or ſome other ſuitable vehicle. The doſe may be from a ſcr. to a dr. or more, repeatedly.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ COMPOSITUS.

Compound Spirit of Ammonia.—This is an extemporaneous preparation of the *ſalvolatile.* The union of the aromatic oils with the ſpirit, abates the acrimonious taſte of the volatile, and renders it more agreeable to delicate ſtomachs. It is a cordial ſtimulus in fainting fits, and acts as a gentle ſudorific. The doſe is from a ſcr. to a teaſpoonful, in an aqueous liquor. The laſt edition of the Ph. Lond. orders Oil of Clove, vice Oil of Nutmeg.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ SUCCINATUS.

Succinated Spirit of Ammonia is commonly called *Eau de Lis*. It is more ſtimulant than the foregoing, and is chiefly applied to the noſtrils in ſyncope, &c. the doſe from 15 to 20gtt. Such ſtimuli have been given with ſucceſs in retrocedent gout and eruptions. It is alſo ſometimes united with equal parts of compound ſpirit of vitriolic æther, and taken in doſes from 20 to 40gtt. in hyſteric and other convulſive complaints. But care ſhould be taken that the ſuccinated ſpirit be genuine, a portion of corroſive ſublimate being ſometimes added to it to improve in whiteneſs.

SPIRITUS CAMPHORATUS.

Camphorated Spirit.—This ſpirit is often applied externally, with or without Tinct. Opii, for the relief of ſprains and rheumatic pains, and for diſcuſſing tumours and inflammations, in a relaxed ſtate of the ſyſtem.

SYRUPI.

Syrups are ſolutions of ſugar in the infuſions, decoctions, and juices of vegetables, and ſhould be prepared in ſuch proportions as will preſerve them from candying or fermenting. They were formerly conſidered as medicines of great importance, but, excepting a few inſtances particularly noticed, they are chiefly uſed to form pills, boluſſes, and electuaries, or to ſweeten draughts and mixtures; a doſe of which latter ſeldom contains more than 1dr. of a ſyrup ſimilar in its nature to the medicine preſcribed.

Syrups from acid juices ſhould be prepared in ſtone or glaſs veſſels, but by no means in glazed earthen veſſels; for the glazing being vitrified lead, is ſubject to corroſion from acids or ſubacids, particularly when heated.

SYRUPUS ALTHÆÆ.

Syrup of Marſh-mallow.—This ſyrup is of a mucilaginous nature, and is uſed to ſweeten emollient infuſions and decoctions in nephritic caſes. Joined with equal parts of liquid gum-mucilage, it ſheaths tickling rheum diſtilling on the larynx, and may be conveniently added to barley-water, &c. for the relief of ſtrangury.

Althæa, or Marſh-mallow.—This is a ſoft hoary perennial plant, which grows wild in marſhy and moiſt places. The roots, which are preferable to the leaves, are long, ſlender, of a pale yellow on the outſide, and white within. It is employed in decoction and infuſion, with pearl barley and a little liquorice root, againſt catarrhous defluxions; and, with gum, for the relief of dyſury, and nephritic complaints.

The ſubjects of the following are generally known, or before deſcribed.

SYRYPUS CARYOPHILLI RUBRI.

Syrup of Clove Gilliflower.—The principal quality of this ſyrup is its beautiful red colour.

Syrupus Croci.—Syrup of Saffron is prepared with the vinum croci, therefore affords a pleaſant cordial flavour, as well as a beautiful colour.

Syrupus Corticis Aurantii.—Syrup of orange peel is a grateful addition to ſtomach medicines.

Syrupus Succi Limonis, Mori, Rubi Idæi, et Ribis Nigri.—Syrups of the juice of lemon, mulberry, raſpberry, and black currant. Theſe are all pleaſant and cooling, and may be uſed to ſweeten diluting liquors, or mixtures, for bilious and inflammable diſorders. They are alſo ſerviceable to ſore mouths and tonſils, in the form of a lambative; but for ſuch purpoſes are neceſſarily ſheathed with the mucilage of gum arabic or quince ſeed, or with oil of almonds.

Syrupus Papaveris Albi.—Syrup of white poppy is a mild opiate for both children and adults, and will ſometimes take effect when opium will not. It may be given to the former from ½dr. to 1dr. or more, and from 2dr. to 6, to the latter.

Syrupus Papaveris Erratici.—Syrup of wild poppy. This has been eſteemed an uſeful remedy in pectoral diſeaſes, and as a light opiate; but its virtues are very inconſiderable.

Syrupus Roſæ.—Syrup of the damaſk roſe. In the quantity of half a ſpoonful, or more, proves a gentle laxative to children, and is uſed to make up electuaries of the opening kind.

Syrupus Spinæ Cervinæ.—Syrup of buckthorn. In doſes of one or two ſpoonfuls, is a nauſeous bitter purge; and notwithſtanding the attempt to correct its griping with the moſt powerful ſpices, it ſeldom paſſes without giving much pain. It is commonly mixed with Infuſ. and Tinct. Sennæ.

Syrupus Tolutanus.—Syrup of balſam of Tolu. This is but ſlightly impregnated with the odour and flavour of the balſam. Some prefer a ſyrup made of the tinctures.

Syrupus Violæ.—Syrup of violet has an agreeable flavour. In doſes of a tea-ſpoonful or two, it proves a gentle laxative to infants. It is chiefly uſed as a teſt of acids and alkalies.

Syrupus Zingiberis.—Syrup of ginger partakes of a moderate ſhare of the warmth and flavour of this ſpicy root. It is generally added to ſome warm mixture, or uſed as a corrector to medicines of a griping quality.

MELLA MEDICATA.

Medicated Honeys.—The virtues of vegetables extracted by watery liquors, are conveyed to honey by exhaling the aqueous part, until the honey regains its former conſiſtence. Sugar in this kind of proceſs is in general preferred to honey, on account of the latter being more ſubject to loſe its preſervative effect by fermentation, and to diſagree with many conſtitutions. Medicated honey alſo, where vinegar is concerned, called oxymel, ſhould not be heated or boiled in glazed earthen veſſels, for the reaſons before aſſigned under the article Syrups.

MEL ROSÆ.

Honey of Roſes is frequently added to cooling and detergent gargles, againſt inflamed and ulcerated throats and fauces.

Mel Scillæ—Honey of ſquill ſits eaſier upon the ſtomach than the oxymel of ſquill, and is given in doſes from ½ a dr. to 2dr.

Oxymel Æruginis.—Oxymel of verdigreaſe has been much uſed to cleanſe foul ulcers, and keep down fungous fleſh. This preparation has been hitherto named *Mel Ægyptiacum.*

Oxymel Colchina—Oxymel of meadow ſaffron. The root of the Colchicum has been ſtrongly recommended in this medicinal form, by Dr. Storck, of Vienna, as an excellent remedy for the dropſy; but unfortunately for us, Colchicum, Cicuta, Arſenicum, and other medicines of the poiſonous claſs, do not ſo well accord with an Engliſh as with a German conſtitution. The doſe of this Oxymel is commonly a tea ſpoonful or two, in a cup of tea, or a draught of diſtilled water twice a day, and gradually more. If given in greater quantity at firſt, or too rapidly repeated, it will occaſion bloody ſtools and other bad ſymptoms—the ſquill is therefore ſtill preferred in this country.

Oxymel Scillæ.—Oxymel of ſquill is an uſeful remedy for humoral aſthmas, bad coughs, and diſorders of the lungs abounding with viſcid tenacious phlegm. The doſe as an expectorant is from ½ a dr. to 2dr. joined with cinnamon, or Pimento water; a larger doſe generally proves emetic. Vide Acetum Scillæ.

Oxymel Symplex.—Simple oxymel is a cooling pleaſant expectorant, and is often added to pectoral lynctuſſes and detergent gargles. Joined with a moderate portion of ſyrup of white poppy, it is an excellent medicine for a tickling cough. The doſe is a tea ſpoonful or two now and then.—The title of this article is very properly changed to *Mel Acetatum.*

This preparation, with a farrago of herbs boiled in the vinegar, has lately exhibited the ſtrongeſt proofs of Engliſh credulity; and has been an extoaordinary ſource of wealth to the proprietor.

PULVERES.

Powders.—Thoſe ſubſtances which are friable, or will bear to be ſufficiently dried without the loſs of their virtues, are moſt proper to receive this form; yet many of either are too nauſeous, bulky, tenacious, deliqueſcent, volatile, or odorous, to be kept, or taken in powder. A few are exceptionable, by being too powerful to admit of an exact diviſion into very ſmall doſes; they are therefore neceſſarily rendered more bulky, by being intimately mixed with others of leſs efficacy.

PULVIS ALOETICUS, VEL, ALOES CUM CANELLA.

Aloetic Powder.—This compoſition was formerly named *Hiera Piera.* It is the baſis of the vinum aloës, and is uſed domeſtically; but is too nauſeous to be taken in the form of a powder, or an electuary.

Canella Alba is a quilled bark, thicker than that of cinnamon, and of a whitiſh colour inclining to a yellow. It is ſtripped from a tall bay leaved tree that grows in Jamaica and other American iſlands, and freed from an outward rough rind. It is a warm pungent aromatic, but not of the moſt agreeable kind, and is chiefly uſed to correct aloes, and other bitter ſubjects. Till of late, it has been miſtaken for winter's bark.

PULVIS ALOES CUM FERRO.

Aloetic Powder with Iron.—This compoſition is an improvement of the *Pil. Ecphract.* of the former Pharmacopœia, in which the decompoſition of Ferrum Vitriolatum by the Kali, prevented its being formed into a regular maſs, or being kept ſo.

A dr. of this powder may be made with Syr. Roſæ into 12 pills, of which 2 or 3 are ordered to be taken every, or every other night, as a warm aperient or deobſtruent, particularly in chlorotic caſes.

PULVIS ALOES CUM GUAIACO.

Aloetic Powder with Guaiacum.—It is alſo difficult to unite this powder into a pill for keeping. It differs only from the *Pil. Aromat.* of the former Diſpenſatory, by relinquiſhing the Balſ. Peruv. and may be occaſionally formed into a maſs for pills with ſome kind of ſyrup. It may be given in doſes of 10gr. or more, as a warm aperient, for the relief of dyſpeptic and ſpaſmodic complaints in the ſtomach and bowels, attended with coſtiveneſs.

PULVIS AROMATICUS.

Aromatic Powder.—This powder is frequently ordered to correct cold flatulent and aperient formulæ. It is alſo uſed as a pleaſant ſpicy medicine in weak decayed habits, to warm the ſtomach and bowels, and ſtrengthen their tone. The doſe from 5 to 10gr. or more.

Piper Longum.—This with the album and nigrum are all of the ſame heating and ſtimulating quality, but the long pepper is much the ſtrongeſt; they contain eſſential oils and fixed reſinous and gummous principles, and are brought from the Eaſt Indies.

Piper longum is the fruit of a plant growing in that climate, of a cylindrical form, and about an inch and a half in length, with a granulated ſurface.

PULVIS ASARI COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Aſarabacca.—This powder is equally efficacious with the beſt herb ſnuff.

Aſarum is a low perennial plant, with kidney-ſhaped leaves in pairs, that riſe immediately from the root; it grows ſpontaneouſly in France and Italy, and is to be found in ſome woods in England. It is uſed only as an errhine.

Marum Syriacum, or Herb-Maſtick, is a low ſhrubby plant, which grows naturally in Spain and the Levant. It has an aromatic taſte, and a quick pleaſant ſmell; is chiefly uſed as an errhine.

Majorana, or Sweet Marjoram, is a ſpecies of Origanum, a low plant with oval downy leaves ſet in pairs, and is indigenous in the South of France.

All theſe plants are cultivated in our gardens; their leaves only are in medical uſe, and no otherwiſe than as errhines.

PULVIS E CERUSSA.

Powder of Ceruſſe.—This is a ſimple preparation of the *Trochiſci Albi Rhaſis*, which were alſo uſed as cooling aſtrictive collyria for the eyes. Mixed with a quantity of Aq. Roſæ, in the proportion of 1dr. of the powder, to 6oz. of the water, it makes a pleaſant and uſeful lotion.

Sarcocolla, a gum-reſinous concrete, brought from Arabia in ſmall white yellow and red grains, has a bitter ſweetiſh taſte. It was long celebrated for a fictitious quality of glueing fleſh together, whence its name.

PULVIS E CHELIS CANCRORUM COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Crab's Claws.—The chemical and abſorbent properties of crab's claws, coral, or oyſter ſhells, differ ſcarcely at all from chalk, or any other mild calcareous earth.

Dr. Lewis has obſerved, that this powder being prepared from animal ſubſtance, contains a glutinous quality, which ſubjects it to concrete in the ſtomach and bowels. For the reſt, vide Preparat. Simpl.

A cheap powder made with two parts of prepared oyſter-ſhell and one of chalk, is equally valuable as a medicine, with this coſtly preparation. Both are chiefly employed as aſtringents and antacids, in doſes from 10 to 30gr. but neither of them are adviſeable in putreſcent habits.

PULVIS CONTRAYERVÆ COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Contrayerva.—The doſe of the root itſelf may be from 10gr. to 30, yet this powder, containing only a ſixth part of it, is ſeldom ordered in greater quantity; whereas if it were not for its aſtringent and ſeptic quality, it might be ſafely given up to 2dr. or more. The Crab's Claws, &c. ſerve chiefly to divide the more powerful ingredient.

Contrayerva is a native of South America and the Weſt Indies. The root is perennial, knotty, and fibrous; abounds with gum-reſinous principles, and has a warm, bitteriſh, aromatic taſte. This and ſerpentary are conſidered as powerful ſtimulants and diaphoretics, and are much employed in fevers attended with putreſcency or debility; but experience proves, that wine as a ſtimulant, and peruvian bark as a tonic, have a much more certain effect.

PULVIS E CRETA COMPOSITUS, CUM ET SINE OPIO.

Compound Powder of Chalk, with and without Opium.—Theſe powders are warm ſtrengthening aſtringents, and are uſeful againſt diarrheas that allow of medicines of that caſt. That with the opium is ſometimes preferable: 1gr. of opium is contained in 43gr. of the powder. The doſe of either is from 10 to 30gr.

Tormentilla, or Septfoil, grows wild in woods and waſtes. The root is crooked and knotty, of a blackiſh colour without, and reddiſh within, and has a rough aſtringent taſte. It is an efficacious aſtringent, and may be given in powder up to 2 ſcr.—in decoction, from 2 to 3dr. with a few grains of Cinnamon.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Ipecacuanha.—This is the famous Dr. Dover's powder for the rheumatiſm, and like other powders compoſed of active ingredients, ſhould be carefully mixed, ſo as to give each particle an equal degree of ſtrength. It is a powerful ſudorific in rheumatiſm, dropſy, and other diſorders. A gr. of opium is contained in about 10gr. and the doſe to adults is generally from 6 to 15gr. The Ipecacuanha tends to reſtrain the narcotic quality of the opium, by directing its effect to the ſkin. The patient ſhould not take much of liquids ſoon after taking this powder, as it would be rejected and loſe its proper effect.

PULVIS MYRRHÆ COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Myrrh.—This is an improvement of the Troches of Myrrh, which form is unneceſſary. It is an efficacious remedy in uterine obſtruction; and hyſteric caſes. The doſe is from 15 to 30gr. two or three times a day. Vide Extract. Sabinæ.

PULVIS OPIATUS.

Opiate Powder.—This powder is an inſtance in which the bulk is increaſed, for the purpoſe of more conveniently dividing an active ſubſtance into ſmaller doſes; 10gr. of it containing 1gr. of opium. For the doſe of opium, vide Opium Purificatum.

PULVIS SCAMMONII COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Scammony.—From 10 to 15gr. of this purgative powder may be taken at a doſe.

The Edinburgh recipe is compoſed of equal parts of Scammony and cryſtals of tartar, carefully ground into a powder; the latter of which ingredients properly divides and corrects the tenacity of the former. This powder is far leſs powerful than that of the London Pharmacopœia, but is preferable in many reſpects.

Scammonium is the gum reſinous concrete juice of the root of a ſpecies of convolvulus, which grows in Syria and Aſiatic Turkey. It is brought over in light, friable, grey, ſhining lumps, which, when powdered, appear of an aſh colour; it has a bitteriſh ſubacrid taſte, and an unpleaſant ſmell, and is a very reſinous ſubſtance, conſequently of a griping quality and irregular in its operation; but it may be rendered much milder and leſs adheſive, if triturated with ſugar, almonds, or ſome neutral ſalt. Doſe from 3 to 10 gr.

PULVIS SCAMMONII CUM ALOE.

Powder of Scammony with Aloe.—This compound powder is not much uſed; it is a more active purgative than the foregoing, therefore admits not of ſo large a doſe. From 5 to 10gr. will often purge, even in coſtive habits.

PULVIS SCAMMONII CUM CALOMELANE.

Powder of Scammony wiòh Calomel.—This is not much diſſimilar to the *Pulvis Baſilicus*, and is to be given from 8 or 10 to 20gr. at a doſe.

PULVIS SENNÆ COMPOSITUS.

Coœpound Powder of Senna.—In this powder the Scammony is intended to quicken the ſenna, and the cryſtals of tartar are meant to divide the tenacious quality of both. It is given as a cathartic, in doſes from 1 to 2 ſcr.

PULVIS TRAGACANTHÆ COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Tragacanth.—This powder is of ſervice in hectic coughs and diarrheas, by ſheathing the throat, ſtomach, and inteſtines, againſt thin acrimonious humours. The doſe may be from ½dr. to 2dr.

Gummi Arabicum.—Gum Arabic is a whitiſh tranſparent gum, without either taſte or ſmell. It is exuded from the Egyptian Mimoſa, and is brought from Barbary; is a mild incraſſating medicine, and forms an uſeful ſheathing mucilage.

Gummi Tragacantha is the produce of a thorny buſh, which grows in the Levant, and is brought to us in twiſted ſhapes, of different ſizes and colours. It is much more mucilaginous and tenacious than Gum Arabic; 1dr. of the former giving equal conſiſtence to a pint of water, with nearly an oz. of the latter.

Amylum, or Starch, is the magiſtery, or the finer part of wheat, prepared by maceration in freſh parcels of water, and dried. Scheele obſerves, that 3 oz. of wheat will yield 1 oz. and 3 dr. of fine ſtarch. It is uſed as a mild glutinous aſtringent, in the forms of a mixture, a powder, and a clyſter.

TROCHISCI.

Powders made up with gummy or glutinous ſubſtances into little cakes or tablets, are called *Troches*, or *Lozenges*. This form is particularly adapted to ſuch medicines as are intended to be diſſolved ſlowly in the mouth, and gradually paſſed into the ſtomach; it therefore naturally excludes nauſeous ſubſtances. The doſes of the following are 1 or 2 repeatedly.

Trochiſchi Amyli.—Troches of Starch were formerly named *Troch. Bechici Albi.*—This compoſition is a pleaſant pectoral, and may be taken at diſcretion; it is alſo ſerviceable in tickling coughs.

Trochiſci Glyoirrhizæ.—Troches of Liquorice. This, and the foregoing compoſition, are chiefly deſigned to ſheathe thin acrimonious humours, and to allay tickling coughs.

Trochiſci Cretæ.—Troches of chalk are chiefly uſed to correct acidities in the ſtomach, which are the cauſe of an uneaſy ſenſation, called heart-burn. Chalk and other abſorbent earths, when taken freely, are apt to unite with the acid, and form an aſtringent concrete.

Trochiſci Magneſiæ.—Troches of Magneſia are deſigned for the ſame purpoſe as the foregoing, but prove gently laxative; which quality is in proportion to the quantity of acid, and renders them more ſuitable to coſtive habits.

Trochiſci Nitri.—Troches of Nitre are employed to cool the fauces, and relieve difficulty of ſwallowing; but are too apt to cauſe uneaſy ſenſations in the ſtomach, unleſs followed by ſome ſmall diluting liquor.

Trochiſci Sulphuris.—Troches of Sulphur. This mode of exhibiting ſulphur is not agreeable to all palates; leaſt ſo to thoſe whoſe tongues and fauces are extremely irritable.

PILULÆ.

Subſtances which are diſagreeable to the taſte or ſmell, are beſt ſuited to the form of a *pill.* Emetics are ſeldom given in pills, as they are not unlikely to paſs the ſtomach in an undiſſolved ſtate, and to operate powerfully on the inteſtines. Gum-reſins and inſpiſſated juices may be ſoft enough to be made into pills without any addition; if otherwiſe, ſpirit is preferable to either ſyrup or conſerve. Light powders require ſyrup or mucilage to make them into pills; metallic preparations, conſerve, or extract.

PILULÆ ALOES COMPOSITÆ.

Compound Pills of Aloes.—Aloetic pills are uſeful laxatives; they are generally preſcribed as ſuch in cachexies, hypochondriac diſorders, and coſtiveneſs ariſing from an irregular, or an inactive way of life. The purging doſe is generally from 12 to 20gr. or more: in leſs quantity they will prove laxative only. The laſt edition of the Ph. Lond. adds 12ſcr. of Ol. Carui.

PILULÆ ALOES CUM MYRRHA.

Pills of Aloes with Myrrh.—Theſe pills formerly called Pilulæ Rufi, are allowed to anſwer the purpoſe of laxatives or alteratives, better than moſt other preparations of the aloetic kind. Two, 3, or 4gr. each, are to be occaſionally taken at bed time; the pill with gentian is uſed in like manner.

PILULÆ GUMMI.

Gum Pills, more lately called *Pilulæ Galbani Compoſitæ*, or Compound Pills of Galbanum.—This compoſition is much uſed in hyſteric, hypochondriac, and other nervous diſorders, being occaſionally joined with an aloetic. It is given from 10 to 20gr. or more, every night or oftener. For *Galbanum*, vide Tinct. Galbani.

Opoponax is the gum-reſinous concrete juice of an umbelliferous plant, which grows in the Levant and the Eaſt Indies. It is brought to us in tears, or lumps of a reddiſh-yellow colour, intermixed with ſpecks of white, has a ſtrong ſmell, and a bitter acrid taſte. It is an attenuant, and a deobſtruent, and may be taken in doſes from 10 to 30gr.

Sagapenum is a concrete, gum-reſinous juice, of a browniſh-yellow colour without, and a greeniſh hue within. It has a biting bitteriſh taſte, and a ſmell reſembling that of the leek. This gum-reſin is attenuant, deobſtruent, and antiſpaſmodic, and is preſcribed in the form of pills, in doſes from 5 to 20gr.

For Myrrh and Aſafœtida, vide the Tinctures.

PILULÆ HYDRARGIRI.

Quickſilver Pills.—This maſs is made in much the ſame proportion of quickſilver to the reſt of the ingredients, as the famous Edinburgh Mercurial Pill. Four gr. of quickſilver are contained in 10 of the Pill. Two or 3 pills of about 4gr. each, made out of this maſs, may be given once or twice a day, according to the effect required. It is ordered in the new edition of the Lond. Pharm. with 3dr. of Conſ. Roſ. vice Extr. Glychir. 2dr.

PILULÆ OPII.

Opium Pills.—This compoſition ſuperſedes the *Pilula e Styrace* of the former Pharmacopœia, and is ſuppoſed to anſwer all its purpoſes. One gr. of opium is contained in 5gr. For the general doſe of opium, vide Opium Purificatum.

PILULÆ SCILLÆ.

Squill Pills.—The Squill is the moſt active part of this preparation, therefore the other ingredients may be proportioned accordingly; 1gr. of the ſquill being contained in 9 of this pill. The quantity generally given at a doſe is from 8 to 15gr. made into two or three common ſized pills, and repeated twice or thrice a day, according to its effect on the ſtomach or bowels. Vide Scillæ Exſiccatio.

Sapo Albus.—Soap is compoſed of a vegetable oil or animal fat, and alkaline lixivium. The pure hard *White Soap*, which is the only ſort given internally, is, or ought to be, made with the beſt olive oil. It is commonly uſed for forming reſinous ſubſtances into pills, with a deſign to render them more ſoluble in, aud miſcible with, the juice of the ſtomach; but gum-mucilage is allowed to anſwer the purpoſe better. Acids ſhould never be uſed with ſoap, they decompound it by taking up the alkaline ſalt from the oil. Soap is here uſed as an attenuant and a detergent, and has been taken in large quantities with lime-water, as a lithonthriptic, or ſolvent for the ſtone.

ELECTUARIA.

ELECTUARIES.

ELECTUARIUM CASSIÆ.

Electuary of Caſſia.—This Electuary is compounded of the three following mild ingredients, which ſeem peculiarly aſſiſtant to each other, and form a pleaſant laxative. The doſe from 1 to 6dr. or more.

Caſſia Fiſtula is a tree growing in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, greatly reſembling the walnut tree. The fruit is a ſlender dark brown pod, a foot or more in length, containing a ſoft ſhining black pulp, which has a ſweetiſh taſte. The pulp is the medicinal part, but it is too often mixed with the pulp of boiled prunes. It is a very mild laxative, and has frequently been given in the quantity of ſeveral drams in coſtive habits.

Manna is the juice of the round leaved aſh which grows in Italy and in Sicily. This concrete juice is of a whitiſh or pale-yellow colour, and has a ſweet, but rather ſharp taſte. It flows ſpontaneouſly, and by inciſion, from the trunk and branches of the tree. That from Calabria is the beſt, which is brought to us in oblong, light, friable flakes, of a pale-yellow colour, and rather tranſparent.

It is a mild pleaſant laxative, and is commonly joined with Senna, Rhubarb, or Cathartic Salts; it is alſo an uſeful medium for mixing oils with ſyrup into the form of a lohoc. Manna is much quickened in its operation when united with Caſſia, which mixture acts with greater power than either of them ſeparately. The doſe of Manna may be from ½ an oz. to 2 oz. in ſolution.

This drug is alſo ſhamefully adulterated.

Tamarindi Fructus.—Tamarinds are the fruit of a large tree growing in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies. The pod greatly reſembling that of a bean, contains five or ſix ſeeds, and a black viſcid pulp like that of prunes, but more acid and laxative. It is taken in ptiſan, with or without Caſſia, and other eccoproties, and is advantageouſly given in fevers, to allay heat and thirſt.

ELECTUARIUM SCAMMONII.

Electuary of Scammony.—It is a warm briſk purgative, and is ſometimes added to the electuaries made with ſteel and aſtringent preparations. This compoſition contains a ſeventh part of Scammony, and the doſe may be from 20 to 30gr. or more. For Scammonium, vide Pulv. Scammon. Comp.

Caryophilli Aromatici.—Cloves, which are the warm correctors of this electuary, are the calices or cups of a flower of a bay-like tree growing in the Eaſt Indies, and to the eye reſemble ſhort thick nails. They have an agreeable aromatic ſmell, and a warm biting taſte, and abound with eſſential oil. Both the clove and its oil are ſtimulating aromatics, and are ſeldom uſed except as correctors to officinal compoſitions. It is probable that the following powder, which is much uſed in Holland againſt obſtinate agues, receives an additional quality from the cloves. Take of powdered Cinchona and Cream of Tartar, each ½ an oz. powdered cloves in number 20, a dr. and a half of it is given every third or fourth hour. An infuſion is alſo ordered againſt flatulency, in dyſpepſy, and as a vehicle to other medicines, in the proportion of 2dr. of cloves to half a pint of boiling water, in doſes of three or four ſpoonfuls.

CONFECTIONES.

CONFECTIO AROMATICA.

Aromatic Confection is the *Cordial Confection* of the late Pharmacopœia; the doſe of which is from 1 to *3* ſcr. for the purpoſes of a cordial, antiſpaſmodic, and aſtringent. It is frequently joined with Tinct. Opii againſt gouty ſpaſms in the ſtomach, mixed into a draught with Aq. Menth. Pip. or Miſt. Camphor. and forms a warm aſtringent with the Miſt. Cretac. or Mucilag. Amyl.

Zedoaria. Zedoary, the *root* of a plant that grows in the Eaſt Indies.—The root is roundiſh, compact, and ponderous; aſh-coloured without, but white within. *Qual.* A fragrant camphor-like ſmell; a bitteriſh aromatic taſte. Stomachic and carminative. *Uſe.* Anorexia, ſpaſmodic colic. *Doſe.* In powder, from 5 to 30gr. or an aqueous infuſion as tea.

CONFECTIO OPIATA.

Confection of Opium.—This is the warm opiate called *Philonium Londinenſe*, an imprudent uſe of which, from its powerful ſtimulus may do much harm, if adminiſtered in fevers of the bilious or inflammatory kind. 30gr. contain 1 of opium; from 10 to 30gr. therefore may be given to eaſe pain, and check purging, in cold debilitated and phlegmatic habits.

AQUÆ MEDICATÆ.

AQUA ALUMINIS COMPOSITA.

Compound Alum Water is ſometimes uſed as a lotion to dry up ulcers, and cure herpetic eruptions, ſuch as ringworms, tetters, and ſimilar breakings out.

Aqua Cupri Ammoniati.—Water of ammoniated copper has been much uſed as a remedy for ſpecks and films on the cornea, but the quantity of copper taken up is ſurely too trifling to be of much ſervice. Two or 3gtt. are ordered to be inſtilled into the eye once or twice a day; but the beſt mode of applying it is by means of a pencil bruſh.

Aqua Lithargyri Acetati Compoſita.—Compound water of acetated Litharge, is the preparation ſo ſtrongly recommended by M. Goulard. It is much employed externally to remove inflammation, and is certainly an uſeful diſcutient. It is objected to by ſome practitioners, on account of its cold repellent quality, and its ſaturnine baſis, both which undoubtedly may prove injurious if applied indiſcriminately. Vide Spirit. Vin. Gallic.

Aqua Zinci Vitriolati cum Camphora. Water of vitriolated Zinc with Camphor.—This lotion is an excellent remedy for ſcorbutic or phagedænic ulcers; but requires dilution agreeable to the irritability of the parts. The mode of application on the leg is, by moiſtening a proper ſized piece of ſoft double linen rag, and laying it over the whole of the ſore, and the inflamed part around it, a thin linen compreſs over that, and over all a Welſh flannel or linen roller carried ſpirally upwards from the foot.

Properly diluted with diſtilled water, it is an efficacious lotion for ſore eyes, particularly when the inflammation is much abated.

EMPLASTRA.

Plaſters are chiefly compoſed of oily, unctuous, and pulverable ſubſtances, united into ſuch a conſiſtence as will remain firm in the cold; ſoft and pliable in a ſlight heat; and tenacious when applied to the ſurface of the human body. Common plaſter is made by boiling the calces of lead with oils, and is the baſis of moſt other plaſters.

Emplaſtrum Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro, et Emplaſtrum Lithargyri cum Hydrargyro.—Ammoniacum plaſter, and Litharge plaſter with quickſilver, are eſteemed powerful reſolvents, and are frequently applied with ſucceſs to nodes, tophes, and indurated glands and tumours, in their early ſtage.

Emplaſtrum Cantharidis. Plaſter of Spaniſh fly.—This is commonly uſed for drawing bliſters; for which purpoſe the flies ought to be rubbed into a fine powder, and the plaſter ſhould neither be ſpread too thick, nor with too warm a ſpatula. The powdered Cantharides have been occaſionally ſpread upon the common plaſter, and effectually applied.

Emplaſtrum Ceræ.—The Wax plaſter, formerly ſtiled *Empl. Attrahens,* or drawing plaſter, has been often applied with ſucceſs to irritate tumours, with intent to promote a ſuppurative heat.

Emplaſtrum Cumini.—The Cumin plaſter is ſometimes applied to the region of the ſtomach as a warm diſcutient, and to expel flatulency.

Emplaſtrum Ladani. Ladanum plaſter.—This is an elegant ſtomach plaſter, and from its moderate adheſive quality, eaſily admits of its being taken off to renew the volatile eſſentials.

Ladanum is a reſinous ſubſtance which exudes from the leaves of the Ciſtus Cretica. There are two ſorts, the beſt is in dark-coloured maſſes, of a plaſter-like conſiſtence, agreeable in ſmell, and of a bitteriſh taſte; the other is nearly two-thirds of it ſand, is harder than the former, and not ſo dark coloured.—Ladanum is only uſed externally.

Thus, or Frankincenſe, is a brittle reſin, ſuppoſed to be the produce of the Terebinthinate Pine which grows in the iſland of Cyprus. It is brought in ſmall maſſes, is of a browniſh yellow colour, and variegated in the inſide with white ſpecks, has a bitteriſh acrid taſte, and a ſlight reſinous ſmell. It is at this time only uſed externally.

Sanguis Draconis. *Dragon's-blood.*—A reſinous ſubſtance, imported from the Eaſt Indies in oval drops of a dark reddiſh colour, which when powdered, yields a bright crimſon. The true dragon's-blood is ſaid to be obtained from the ripe fruit of an arboreſcent ſhrub, called by Rumphius, Palmijuncus Draco. This reſin is ſoluble in ſpirit and oil, but not in water. *Qual.* Aſtringent and incraſſating. *Uſe.* Hæmorrhage, uterine with alum. Externally, in Empl. Thuris Comp. It now gives place to a more efficacios gum-reſin, called *Kino*, that by inciſion exudes from an African tree, called *Pau de Sang*. quod vide.

Emplaſtrum Lithargyri.—Litharge plaſter, commonly called *Diachylon*, is the baſis of moſt other plaſters, and when made with pure oil, is not an unpleaſant application to ſimple wounds in the fleſh. It ſerves to ſoften the part, and to defend it from the air; the ſtimulus from which penetrating fluid, is a principal ſource of miſchief to all wounds and raw ſurfaces.

The *Litharge*, or *common plaſter*, is often vilely ſophiſticated, by being made with rancid oil, and mixed up with a large quantity of whiting and hog's lard. The heat ſhould be moderate, and the mixture be conſtantly ſtirred, otherwiſe it is likely to riſe ſuddenly, and flow over the pan into the fire. Great caution is therefore to be obſerved in boiling this ſalve, as well for its being properly prepared, as for the ſafety of the operator.

Emplaſtrum Lithargyri cum Reſina. Litharge plaſter with Reſin.—With the addition of one-ſeventh part reſin, the foregoing plaſter becomes adheſive, which is uſed as a retentive to the divided edges of a wound, in order to promote its healing by what is called the firſt intention, and to confine dreſſings.

Emplaſtrum Lithargyri Compoſitum, vel cum Gummi.—Litharge plaſter with gum is warm and ſtimulating, and is chiefly uſed as a ſpur towards the ſuppuration or diſcuſſion of tumours, according as they are circumſtanced. Two or three parts of this, with one of bliſtering plaſter, form an uſeful application to the epigaſtric region, for the relief of nervous dyſpepſy and hyſteric flatulencies.

Emplaſtrum Lithargyri cum Hydrargyro.—For the uſe of this plaſter, vide Empl. Ammon. cum Hydrarg.

Emplaſtrum Picis Burgundicæ vel Cephalicum.—Plaſter of Burgundy Pitch is alſo reckoned beneficial when applied to the pit of the ſtomach, againſt hyſteric flatulency and nervous ſinkings, and for diverting eryſipelatous and ſcorbutic humours from the internal parts to the ſkin; alſo if laid on the cheſt, or between the ſhoulders, for the relief of a phthiſical or obſtinate cough.

Pix Burgundica is chiefly brought from Saxony. It is ſaid to be either a compoſition of white reſin ſoftened down with oil of turpentine; or common turpentine hardened from drawing off a part of its eſſential oil by diſtillation, or by coction. Applied externally, it eaſes pains.

Emplaſtrum Saponis.—The Soap plaſter is eſteemed an efficacious remedy for removing lymphatic tumours; and is ſuppoſed to aſſiſt the action of the quickſilver plaſter in ſuch caſes.

Emplaſtrum Thuris Compoſitum.—Compound plaſter of Frankincenſe is an improvement of the *Empl. ad Herniam*, and was lately called *Empl. Roborans.*—It receives little or no ſtrengthening quality from the aſtringent ingredients, and ſerves chiefly as a ſoft, cloſe, and adheſive covering.

UNGUENTA, LINIMENTA, ET CERATA.

Ointments, *Liniments*, and *Cerates*, differ principally from plaſters in their conſiſtence. A plaſter reduced by the addition of oil to the conſiſtence of honey, will form an ointment, and by ſoftening it with more oil, becomes a liniment. Cerates have a ſtiffer conſiſtence than either, and are thereby rendered more convenient for particular purpoſes. All theſe kinds of compoſitions ſhould be melted down with a gentle heat, and are commonly ſpread on ſoft linen rag or lint.

Unguentum Adipis Suillæ. Ointment of hog's lard, formerly *Ungt. Simplex.*—Hog's lard, thus prepared, may be uſed to ſoften and heal cracks in the ſkin, but not when it contains ſtimulant eſſential oils, by which it is formed into a *Pomade.*

Unguentum Calcis Hydrargyri Albæ.—Ointment of the White Calx of Quickſilver, formerly *White Precipitate Ointment,* may be cautiouſly uſed againſt cutaneous foulneſſes, or ſcabby eruptions about the head, &c. particularly after the uſe of tar ointment; but ſuch diſorders are ſeldom to be cured without adminiſtering purges, the bark, and alterative medicines, and opening a fontanel. In the cure of long ſtanding complaints of this kind, forge water, or a ſlight ſolution of vitriolated iron, has proved efficacious after the part has been properly cleanſed and the habit corrected.

Unguentum Cantharidis. Ointment of the Spaniſh Fly, in the room of *Ungt. ad Veſicatoria.*—This ointment is intended to keep bliſters open, and is equally efficacious with thoſe that are mixed up with the powdered fly.

Unguentum Ceræ.—Wax ointment, formerly called *Ungt. Album,* is cooling and emollient, and is uſeful againſt excoriations and ſerpiginous eruptions.

Unguentum Ceruſſæ.—Ointment of acetated Ceruſſe, lately called *Ungt Saturninum,* is cooling and deſiccative.

Unguentum Elemi Compoſitum. Compound Ointment of Elemi.—This has been much employed towards promoting the digeſtion and deterſion of wounds.

Gum Elemi is a ſoft ſemi tranſparent reſin, and is brought from the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, in long roundiſh cakes. It is ſcarcely made uſe of except in the preſent form.

Unguentum Hellebori Albi.—Ointment of White Hellebore is frequently uſed for the cure of the itch, and other cutaneous foulneſſes; but is too irritating an application for young delicate ſubjects.

Unguentum Hydrargyri fortius.—The ſtronger quickſilver ointment is frequently uſed as an alterative in cutaneous and venereal diſorders, by rubbing from 1 ſcr. to 1dr. into the legs or thighs, in the courſe of the lymphatics, every night, or every other night, according to the neceſſity of the caſe, and of the conſtitution; and ſometimes a larger quantity to excite a ſalivation. It is alſo uſed to reſolve indurated tumours.

Quickſilver, thus introduced into the conſtitution, has all the good effect of the preparations of that mineral exhibited internally, and is not ſo likely to injure the tone of the ſtomach and bowels.

Unguentum Hydrargyri mitius.—The milder quickſilver ointment may be uſed in caſes of leſs importance, and in greater quantity than the ſtronger ſort. It is much employed in the deſtruction of pediculi, &c. but ſhould be uſed very cautiouſly.—Theſe were formerly ſtiled *Ung. Cœruleum fortius et mitius.*

Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitrati. Ointment of nitrated Quickſilver.—This is the *Ungt. Citrinum* of the Edinburgh Diſpenſatory, and is reckoned an excellent detergent of venereal ulcers. It is alſo ſucceſsfully applied to ſore eye-lids, when inflammation is abated.

Unguentum Picis.—Tar ointment is often applied to the head and other parts, to remove ſcales and ſcabby cruſts;

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the returns are frequently prevented by touching them lightly with white precipitate ointment, or dabbing them with a ſolution of ſublimate water, in the proportion of 8gr. to a pint, or with forge water. Vide *Pix liquida.*

Unguentum Reſinæ flavæ, formerly *Baſilicum flavum.*—Ointment ~~of yellow reſin differs very little from~~ the Ungt. Elemi.

Unguentum Sambuci. ~~Elder Ointment~~.—This compoſition is not much indebted to the elder flowers. It is ſoftening to the ſkin, and cooling.

Unguentum Spermatis Ceti.—Sperma Ceti ointment, formerly *Linimentum Album,* differs only in conſiſtence from the Ungt. Ceræ.

Sperma Ceti, improperly ſo called, is a ſpecies of fat found in the heads of whales, and purified by boiling with alkaline ley, to an unctuous flaky, ſnowy white ſubſtance, which has no ſmell, and a butyraceous taſte. It is of a healing emollient quality, and is uſed both externally and internally. It may be mixed with aqueous liquors into an emulſion, by trituration with almonds, the yolk of an egg, or mucilage, and is given inwardly under that form, againſt coughs and other pectoral diſorders.

Unguentum Sulphuris. Sulphur Ointment.—This is a ſtronger compoſition than that of the late Pharmacopœia. It is a more certain and ſafe remedy for the itch than mercury, and has ſometimes cured it by partial unction. About 2 or 3oz. at two or three times rubbing on different parts of the body, has ſufficed with an adult, touching the moſt obſtinate parts with it afterwards, at the ſame time aſſiſting its effect with the internal uſe of ſulphur.

Uuguentum Tutiæ. Ointment of Tutty.—The chief uſe of this ointment is to relieve ſore eye-lids, by applying

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Uuguentum Tutiæ. Ointment of Tutty.—The chief uſe of this ointment is to relieve ſore eye-lids, by applying a piece of it between them at bed time, which keeps them from being glued together when cloſed by ſleep. About one part of calx of zinc, to ſix parts of ſpermaceti ointment, is far preferable.

LINIMENTA.

Linimentum Ammoniæ mitius et fortius, et Linimentum Camphoræ. Mild and ſtrong Liniments of Ammonia, and Liniment of Camphor.—Theſe are all ſtimulating preparations, and are frequenlly rubbed in or applied, for the relief of pleuritic, rheumatic, and ſpaſmodic pains, paralytic numbneſſes, and the like.

Linimentum Saponis Compoſitum.—Soap liniment, commonly called *Opodeldock*, is principally uſed as an embrocation againſt chronic rheumatiſm, with or without Tinct. Opii; alſo for the relief of ſprains and bruiſes after inflammation; by giving energy to the parts towards the recovery of their loſt tone.

CERATA.

Ceratum Cantharidss. Cerate of Spaniſh Fly.—This compoſition being of a ſofter conſiſtence than the Empl. Cantharid. is preferred in ſome caſes, and is more ſuitable to delicate fibres. It may be quickened at diſcretion by adding more powdered flies. This is in the place of the *Epithema Veſicatorium.*

Ceratum Lapidis Calaminaris. Calamine Cerate, lately called *Ceratum Epuloticum.*—This is a leſs complicated preparation than the famous Turner's Cerate, which was uſed towards healing cutaneous ulcers, &c. The modern practice gives the preference to Ungt. Ceræ, Ungt. Sperm. Ceti, and the like, where delicate fibres are concerned. For Lapis Calaminaris, vide Præpar. Var. Gen.

Ceratum Lithargyri Acetati Compoſitum. Compound Cerate of acetated Litharge.—This Cerate is ſimilar to M. Goulard's Saturnine plaſter, into which, when gently melted, he dipped linen cloths, and applied them as reſolvents on various occaſions, and to eaſe chronic rheumatiſm.

Ceratum Reſinæ flavæ.—Cerate of Yellow Reſin.—The only difference between this and Ungt. Reſinæ Flavæ is the conſiſtence.

Ceratum Saponis. Soap Cerate.—This is the Cerate which Mr. Pott always applied to fractures. It couches eaſily to the part, repels inflammation, is not adheſive, and ſeldom produces herpes or eryſipelas.

Ceratum Spermatis Ceti. Cerate of Sperma Ceti, was lately called *White Cerate.*—It is much applied to herpetic and other cutaneous ulcerations as an epulotic. The ſtiffer conſiſtence makes it more eligible than the Ungt. Ceræ, when there is much heat upon or round the ulcerated part, or when it yields a thin acrid diſcharge.

CATAPLASMATA.

Cataplaſma Cumini.—Cataplaſm of Cummin.—This warm aromatic epithem, or poultice, is frequently applied to parts diſpoſed to gangrene, from a languid circulation. Poultices made with oatmeal, or crumb of wheaten bread, and the grounds, or lees of ſtrong beer, are ſuppoſed to be equally efficacious.

Cuminum.—Cummin is an umbelliferous plant, like fennel, producing longiſh plano-convex ſeeds, of a browniſh colour, which are brought from Sicily and Malta. They have a warm bitteriſh taſte, and an aromatic flavour, and their medical uſe is principally confined to this warm antiſeptic cataplaſm, and the ſtomach plaſter.

Scordium, herba. Water Germander, the *herb.*—This plant grows wild in low meadows, in ſome particular parts of this country; its leaves are ſmooth and ſomewhat hairy, yielding a diſagreeable garlic-like ſmell, and a bitteriſh inherent taſte. Its bitter and aromatic qualities are in low eſteem, and the College has retained it only in this compoſition.

Cataplaſma Sinapeos.—Muſtard Cataplaſm is an uſeful ſtimulus in the low ſtate of fevers, lethargic ſtupors, &c. It may be repeatedly applied to the ſoles of the feet, and ſhould not be kept on longer than to excite pain and redneſs. This kind of ſtimulus has alſo a good effect in diverting gouty and rheumatic pains from the head, ſtomach, and the more noble parts.

Cataplaſma Aluminis.—Alum Cataplaſm, formerly called *Coagulum Aluminis,* or Alum Curd, is a cooling aſtringent epithem for ſore and watery eyes and eye-lids. It is commonly ſpread on ſoft lint, and applied at bed-time.

MEDICAMINA.

PRÆPARATIS PRÆ-EUNTIBUS NON ASCITA.

The *Names, Places, Growth, Qualities, Uſes,* and *Doſes,* of thoſe articles which are noticed in the *Materia Medica,* but do not occur in any of the preparations or compoſitions.

Acetōſa Pratenſis. *Meadow* or *common Sorrel,* the *leaf.* A common plant, growing in meadows, the officinal cultivated in gardens. *Perennial.—Qualities.* No ſmell, a reſtringent acid taſte, mildly aperient and refrigerant. *Uſe.* In decoction, and in whey, againſt febrile heats, bilious and ſcorbutic acrimony. Culinary.

Aconītum. *Wolf's-bane,* or *Monk's-hood,* the *herb.*—On the mountainous parts of Germany and Switzerland, and in gardens. *Perennial. Qual.* Strong herbaceous ſmell, ſimply herbaceous taſte; dried, and in extract ſudorific, and diuretic; freſh, highly poiſonous. *Uſe.* In chronic rheumatiſm, gout, and ſcrophula. *Doſe.* In extract, ½ to 4gr. with ſugar, twice a day; or in tincture made with dried leaves, P. 1. Sp. of Wine. P. 6. from 20 to 40gtt.

Acorus. Calamus Aromaticus. *Sweet-ſcented flag,*—the *root. Perennial.* Grows in marſh ditches; long, crooked, and jointed, and runs tranſverſely under the ſurface of the ground. *Qual.* A ſweetiſh ſmell; a bitter aromatic taſte. A warm ſtomachic and alexeterial. *Uſe.* Anorexia and fen agues. *Doſe.* In powder 1ſcr. to 1dr. on the approach of the fit, and repeatedly during intermiſſion, an infuſion of 3dr. twice a day.

Allium ſativum. *Radix. Garlic,* the *root.* Grows ſpontaneouſly in Sicily, is much cultivated in our gardens. The root compoſed of ſeveral ſmall bulbs, enveloped in a common covering. *Perennial.*—*Qual.* A ſtrong diffuſive ſmell, acrid pungent taſte. In decoction is milder, and aſſumes the taſte of onions. Diuretic, expectorant, ſtimulant. *Uſe.* Principally external, except ſlightly for culinary purpoſes. Bergius recommends the juice of garlic to be dropped on cotton and applied to the meatus for deafneſs, till it excite moderate heat and pain, and conſequent increaſe of mucus. It is ſometimes applied to the ſoles of the feet, to relieve diſorders in the head or breaſt. Internally it is injurious to inflammatory or irritable habits.

Arnĭca, *Leopard's-bane*, the *herb*, *flower*, and *root.*—Germany and Northern Europe. *Perennial.*—*Qual.* Freſh, ſtinking, and ſternutatory; dried, an unpleaſant ſmell, and acrid taſte. Emetic, diuretic, diaphoretic. *Uſe.* By Collin and others, in paralyſis, intermittent and putrid fevers; occaſionally interpoſing laxatives. *Doſe.* The powdered flowers, mixed into an electuary with honey, 2dr. or more in the day; or in infuſion, or decoction, 1 to 3dr. in a pint of water, or ale, every day. Much praiſed in Germany, little uſed in England—perhaps with equal propriety.

Avēna. The *oat*, the *ſeed.*—Sown in the fields. *Annual.* *Qual.* Farinaceous, mucilagenous, and inſipid; nutritive, refrigerant, and ſheathing. *Uſe.* The grains and meal, in ptiſan or gruel, for food and common drink in fevers, and inflammatory complaints; externally, emollient poultice with vinegar and oil, for ſtrains and bruiſes; and ſtimulant, with the grounds of ſtrong beer, for tumours, &c. of gangrenous tendency, or in poor emaciated habits.

Balſămum Canadenſe. *Canada Balſam.*—The liquid pellucid white reſinous concrete of the balſam pine in

Canada. *Qual.* Grateful odour, reſembling that of the Mecca balſam, and a mild taſte inclining to bitter. Vulnerary, ſtrengthening, and diuretic. *Uſe.* Gleets, and fluor albus, in pills with aſtringents; externally, to wounds.

Balsămum Copaiva. *Balſam of Copaiva.*—From the perforated trunk of a tree growing in Braſil, and in the ſouthern parts of America. *Qual.* Liquid, clear, and of a yellowiſh colour, with the conſiſtence of olive oil; a fragrant, yet unpleaſant ſmell, and a bitter reſinous taſte, balſamic, vulnerary, diuretic, and laxative. *Uſe.* In fluor albus, gleets, and hæmorrhoidal complaints. *Doſe.* 20 to 40gtt. on a lump of ſugar, or mixed with honey, in mallow tea.

Bardāna. *Burdock.*—The *root*, and *ſeed.* Common on waſte grounds. *Perennial.* *Qual.* No ſmell, a ſweetiſh taſte, inclining to bitter. *Uſe.* Scurvy, rheumatiſm, dropſy; the ſeed, in nephritic complaints. *Doſe.* A decoction of 2 oz. of freſh root in 3 pints of water to 2 pints, in the courſe of 24 hours; the ſeed, in powder, or in emulſion, 1dr. twice a day.

Biſtorta. *Biſtort.* The *root.*—A native of Britain, in moſt moiſt meadows. *Perennial.*—*Qual.* Freſh, the ſmell like the creſs, taſte entirely ſtyptic; dried, weaker; aſtringent and ſtyptic. *Uſe.* In hæmorrhagy, obſtinate fluxes, and intermittents. *Doſe.* In ſubſtance, 20 to 60gr. by Dr. Cullen, in intermittents, up to 3dr. daily.

Bolus Gallicus. *French Bole.*—A friable earthy ſubſtance, of the argillaceous kind, intimately blended with a ſlight portion of ferrugineous calx and calcareous earth. *Qual.* Its colour, pale red, variegated with ſtreaks and ſpots of whitiſh yellow, imbibing ſharp acrid humours. *Uſe.* Alvine fluxes, and cardialgia. *Doſe* 10 to 60gr.

Borax. *Borax*, called *Tincal* in its crude ſtate. N. N. *Borax ſodæ* vel *ſoda ſuperſaturatus.*—Brought from the Eaſt Indies in lumps of impure priſmatic cryſtals, partly white and partly green, which when refined, form irregular colourleſs maſſes, reſembling alum. *Qual.* A neutral ſalt, conſiſting of a peculiar acid ſuperſaturated with natron, or mineral alkali, and ſeparable in ſolution by all the mineral acids. It diſſolves in ſp. of wine, and in water, but ſuffers not by fire; renders vegetable and animal oils miſcible with water, and when fuſed, diſſolves all earths, and promotes the fuſion of metals. Is rather pungent to the taſte, and leaves an impreſſion of coldneſs on the tongue. Deobſtruent, diuretic, and detergent. *Uſe.* In the thruſh, and in ſeveral mechanical proceſſes. When diſſolved in honey, or mucilage of quince ſeed, in the proportion of 1dr. to 1 oz. it quickly removes aphthous cruſts on the tongue, fauces, and the alimentary tube. *Doſe.* A tea-ſpoonful now and then, or frequently. It is not much uſed for other medical purpoſes.

Capſicum vel piper Indicum. *Indian pepper*, the *ſeed.*—A ſiliquoſe, or podded plant, native of the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, and grows in ſome of our gardens. *Annual.*—*Qual.* When freſh, yields a penetrating ſmell; either freſh or dried, an acrid and fiery taſte. Aromatic and ſtimulant. *Uſe.* Atonic gout, anorexia. paralyſis. *Doſe.* 3 to 8gr. in pills.

Bergius preſcribes the following formula againſt obſtinate tertians; R. Sem. Piper. Ind. gr. vi. Bac. Lauri, ſcr. 2. f. pulvis in partes tertias dividendus. One portion to be taken at the approach of the rigor; another on the following day, at the ſame hour—the laſt on the third day.

Cardamine. *Cuckow-flower*, or *Lady's-ſmock*. The *flower*. —In moiſt places, and flowers early. *Perennial*. *Qual*. Is either of a white, or of a light purple colour, and is bitter and pungent to the taſte. Antiſpaſmodic. *Uſe*. Spaſmodic aſthma, St. Vitus's dance, convulſions. *Doſe*. 20—60gr. twice a day. Much has been ſaid in favour of it.

Carduus Benedictus. *Bleſſed Thiſtle*, the *herb*.—Native in the ſouthern and eaſtern parts of Europe, and cultivated in our gardens. *Annual*. *Qual*. Leaves intenſely bitter and nauſeous. Stomachic. *Uſe*. Dyſpepſy and anorexy. In a light watery infuſion with freſh lemon, or dried orange peel.

Centaurĕum minus. *Leſſer Centaury*, the *flowery tops*.—Wild, in dry paſture grounds, flowers in July. *Annual*. *Qual*. Dried, little or no ſmell, and a very bitter taſte. Strengthening, ſtomachic. *Uſe*. Atony, dyſpepſy, jaundice. *Doſe*. Infuſed after the manner of tea, a tea-cupfull 2 or 3 times a day.

Cinăra. *Artichoke*, the *leaf*.—Native of the ſouthern parts of Europe, and cultivated in our gardens. *Perennial*. *Qual*. Bitter, agglutinant and diuretic. *Uſe*. Dropſy and jaundice. *Doſe*. 3 or 4 ſpoonfuls of the juice expreſſed from the leaves mixed with white wine, morning and evening.

Vitriolum Cæruleum. *Blue*, or *Roman Vitriol*.—This ſalt is compoſed of vitriolic acid, ſaturated with copper. The moſt common is artificially prepared by combining copper with ſulphur, or its acid. *Qual*. It is hard, ſemi-tranſparent, and of a ſapphire blue colour, and has an acrid ſtyptic taſte. Tonic, ſtyptic, and eſcharotic. *Uſe*. Internally, as a cure to obſtinate intermittents, and a general tonic. *Doſe.* ¼ of a gr. or more, with 5—10gr. of Ext. of Bark, 2—3gr. of Aromat. powder, three times a day during intermiſſion. Externally, to deſtroy proud fleſh; but not ſo proper for that purpoſe as lunar cauſtic, except when the fleſh is extremely looſe and flabby. Lint ſoaked in a mild ſolution of it and dried, is ſometimes a preferable application. The ſtyptic ſolution is ordered with blue vitriol, 3dr. alum, 2dr. boiled in 12oz. of water until diſſolved, to which are added 2dr. of vitriolic acid, the whole to be filtered through paper. Cloths, and doſſils, are to be dipped in the liquor, and applied.

Curcuma *Turmeric,* the *root.*—A tuberous knotty root, greyiſh exteriorly, interiorly yellow; brought from the Eaſt Indies. *Perennial.* *Qual.* An unctuous ſmell, and a bitteriſh aromatic taſte. Attenuant, deobſtruent, and diuretic. *Uſe.* Jaundice and obſtructed meſentery. In ſubſtance dried, 20—60gr. in decoction, 2 or 3dr.

Daucus Sylveſtris. *Wild Carrot,* the *ſeed.*—Common about the hedges, and in uncultivated grounds, and flowers in June. *Biennial.* *Qual.* The ſeeds warm and not diſagreeable to the taſte. Stomachic and diuretic. *Uſe.* In cachectic ſcorbutic diſorders and dropſy, and in diuretic drinks.

The *Garden Carrot,* the ſame, except from culture. The root of it grated, or ſhaved, and mixed into a poultice with water, corrects the fœtor of cancerous and phagædenic ulcers. The marmalade of it is part of a ſea ſtock, and prevents the ſcurvy. The expreſſed juice, or a decoction of the roots, is adviſed in calculous complaints, and as a gargle in apthous caſes, or ſore mouths.

Digitalis. *Fox-glove,* the *herb.*—Wild in woods, on heaths, and under hedges, and flowers in June. *Triennial.*

Qual. Poiſonous; nauſeous and bitter to the taſte, and except in very ſmall doſes, excites violent vomiting and purging. Diuretic. *Uſe.* Much recommended lately in dropſical and aſthmatic caſes, in decoction, infuſion, and in powder. *Doſe.* The latter has proved ſafe and efficacious, from ½—2gr. with 2—3gr. of aromatic powder, once in 8 or 12 hours, but muſt be determined by the effect. The *infuſion* to be made with the leaves dried, 1dr. boiling water half a pint, to ſtand four hours; ſtrained, and adding ſp. of nutmeg 1oz. one or two table ſpoonfuls twice a day, or once in 8 hours. To ſtop according to its effect of retarding the pulſe, or its action on the ſtomach, bowels, and kidnies; a gr. of calomel, once or twice a day, has been ſucceſsfully conjoined.

Enula Campana. *Elecampane,* the *root.*—A large plant with ovate, wrinkled, ſerrated leaves, and a ſhort thick unctuous root, grows wild in rich moiſt ſoils. *Perennial.* *Qual.* A weak, diſagreeable ſmell, and a nauſeous, pungent taſte. Diaphoretic and pectoral. *Uſe.* Cough, moiſt aſthma. *Doſe.* The powdered root 20—60gr. or more, little uſed.

Eryngium. *Eryngo,* the *root.*—An umbelliferous plant, with a blueiſh, mallow-like, prickly, jagged leaf; the root cylindrical, ſlender, and knotted, browniſh without, whitiſh within. *Perennial.* Grows on the ſandy ſhores. *Qual.* A ſweetiſh and ſlight aromatic taſte. Aperient and diuretic. *Uſe.* Seldom, except prepared as a ſweetmeat.

Filix. *Male Fern,* the *root.*—The male fern grows commonly under hedges. *Perennial.* The root, a thick, knotty, oblong body, with long blackiſh matted fibres. *Qual.* A faint unpleaſant ſmell, and a ſubacrid, ſweetiſh, ſubaſtringent taſte. Anthelmintic and emmenagogue.

Uſe. The tape-worm. *Doſe.* In ſubſtance to an adult, 2—3dr. to a child, about a dr. early in the morning; two hours after, a mercurial cathartic is given, and if neceſſary, a ſaline purge, to be repeated at proper intervals. This is Nouffer's remedy, who generally prepared his patient the night before with an emollient clyſter, and directed a ſupper of panada with butter and ſalt.

Fœnum Græcum. *Fenugreek*, the *ſeed*. From the ſouthern parts of Europe. Rhomboidal, furrowed, and rather bigger than hemp ſeed. *Qual.* A ſtrong ſmell, and an unctuous, farinaceous, bitteriſh taſte. Emollient. *Uſe.* In cataplaſms and fomentations, to maturate, or diſcuſs tumours. The finely ſifted powder, lightly and repeatedly ſprinkled, in herpetic and eryſipelatous ulcerations.

Galla. The *Gall.*—An excreſcence upon the leaf and tender foot-ſtalks of the oak-tree, cauſed by an inſect, called by Linnæus, *Cynips Quercus.* Blue galls from Aleppo, the ſtrongeſt. *Qual.* No ſmell, a very rough aſtringent ſtyptic taſte. *Uſe.* Too aſtringent for internal uſe; externally, applied to parts affected with hæmorrhoides, in the proportion of powdered galls, p. 1. Ointment of hog's lard, p. 8.

Gambogia. *Gamboge*, the *gum-reſin.*—A ſaffron red, ſhining, brittle, homogeneous, ſolid maſs, from trees growing in various parts of the Eaſt Indies. *Qual.* No ſmell, and at firſt little or no taſte; if held in the mouth, acrimonious. Purging and hydragogue. *Uſe.* Dropſy, and tape-worm. *Doſe.* 2—3—10gr. alone, is apt to excite vomiting; with calomel, that action is reſtrained. —It is ſeldom ordered without that or ſome other medicine.

Ginſeng. *Ginſeng*, the *root.*—A ſmall plant in China, Tartary, and North America. The root, 2 or 3 inches long, about the ſize of the thumb or larger, and ſtriated with circular wrinkles. *Qual.* No ſmell, a liquoriſh ſlightly aromatic bitteriſh taſte. Antiſpaſmodic. *Uſe.* Spaſmodic affection, paralyſis. Chewed, and in infuſion. *Doſe.* In powder, 20gr. repeatedly.

Granătum. *Pomegranate*, the *flowers*, called *Balauſtine*, the *rind* of the *fruit.*—A prickly tree or ſhrub, with deep red flowers—fruit nearly as big as a moderate ſized orange, with a thick tough rind, browniſh without, and yellowiſh within, and a red juicy pulp. A native of the ſouth parts of Europe, Florida, and the Eaſt. *Qual.* The flowers, mildly aſtringent; the juice a grateful refrigerant ſub-acid, and the rind a ſtronger aſtringent. Refrigerant and aſtringent. *Uſe.* In fomentation, an oz. of the rind bruiſed with two pints of decoction of oak-bark, and ½ a pint of red wine, according to Sydenham, againſt prolapſed rectum and uterus. Alſo in decoction with dried red roſes and cinnamon, each 1dr. in milk ſtrained 1 pint, gradually add 1 pint of water; the whole to be reduced to 1 pint ſweetened with ſugar, and taken daily in colliquative diarrheas. Mead.

Gratiŏla. *Hedge-hyſſop*, the *herb*, and *root.*—A native of Germany and ſouthern Europe; grows in wild meadows. *Perennial.* *Qual.* The herb, no ſmell, an intenſely bitter and nauſeous taſte, both dry and freſh; the root leſs ſo. Emetic, purgative, diuretic, and vermifuge. *Uſe.* Dropſy, worms. *Doſe.* Moderate at firſt, and gradually increaſed 5—10gr. or more in powder; the extract equally efficacious. Bergius gave 10gr. of the herb, and 5 of gentian root, three times a day with ſucceſs, in quartan agues.

A table ſpoonful of an infuſion, made in the proportion of 1dr. to a pint of boiling milk or beer, three times a day, is ſaid to have been ſerviceable in dropſy and worms.

Helleboraſter, *Bear's foot*, the *leaf.*—Grows wild in meadows and ſhady places. *Perennial.* *Qual.* A diſagreeable ſmell, and a very acrid bitteriſh taſte. Emetic, purging, and vermifuge. *Uſe.* Round Worms. *Doſe.* Dried, 6—15gr. in decoction 1dr. a ſpoonful of the expreſſed juice made into ſyrup, given by the common people, morning and evening, to children 5 or 6 years old; ought to be given to them cautiouſly at firſt, and in very ſmall doſes. A tea ſpoonful of the juice of the green leaves made into a ſyrup with coarſe ſugar, at bed time, and 2 the next morning, for three days together; to children from 3 to 6 years of age.

Hypericum. *St. John's wort*, the *flower.*—This plant is commonly found in meadows. *Perennial.* *Qual.* A faint diſagreeable ſmell, and a bitteriſh balſamic taſte. Vulnerary and tonic. *Uſe.* Hæmoptyſis; externally, diſcutient. Formerly much, now little uſed.

Icthyocolla. *Iſinglaſs.*—A glutinous ſubſtance brought from Ruſſia, and formerly ſuppoſed to be prepared from the ſkin, fins, &c. of a fiſh of the ſturgeon kind; lately declared, by Mr. Jackſon, to be the air-bladder, inteſtines, and other membranous parts of fiſhes, freed from their natural mucus, rolled up, and dried. Vide Ph. Tranſ. vol. 63, p. 1. *Qual.* Reſtorative and agglutinating. *Uſe.* Fluor albus, continued diarrheas, and other weakneſſes, boiled into a jelly with milk. A ſtrong ſolution in water, and when hot ſpread on ſilk, forms an elegant plaſter—joined with balſams and reſins, it takes the name of *Court Plaſter.*

Iris florentina, *Florentine Orris*, the *root*. A native of Italy, cultivated by the floriſts in England. A tuberous, heavy, jointed, ſomewhat compreſſed, root; externally, brown; internally, a yellowiſh white, and reducible to a farinaceous powder. *Perennial. Qual.* When freſh, acrid and pungent to the taſte, and rather purging; dried, ſlightly bitter, and yielding a pleaſant odour, like that of violets. Incraſſating. *Uſe.* In no great eſteem medicinally, yet an article in the Trochiſci Amyli. A Perfume.

Juglans. *Walnut*, the *unripe fruit*.—The tree commonly planted and known. *Qual.* The ſmell not diſagreeable, the taſte acrid, bitteriſh, and ſtyptic. Opening and vermifuge. *Uſe.* Worms. *Doſe.* Inſpiſſated juice, 2dr. in cinnamon water 4dr. 20—30—40—50gtt. 2 or 3 times a day, for 6 days—a purge with calomel on the 4th day.

The Wirtemberg Pharmacopœia orders a rob to be prepared of the juice in its unripe ſtate, againſt apthous complaints, and ſore throats.

Kino. *Kino*, the *gum-reſin*.—From Africa, near the river Gambia. *Qual.* A deep red colour, a grateful, rough, mucilaginous, ſweetiſh taſte, and a brittle ſubſtance. Aſtringent. *Uſe.* Chronic diarrhea, and leucorrhea, laxity with acrimony. *Doſe.* It forms the Edinburgh ſtyptic powder with alum, p. 3. Gum Kino, p. 1, the doſe of which, 5—15gr. every 4 hours in uterine and pulmonary hæmorrhage; alſo, an aſtringent lynctus with kino, 1dr. gum arabic, 40gr. ſyr. of white poppy, q. ſ. a tea ſpoonful occaſionally,

Marrūbium Album. *White Horehound*, the *herb*.—Wild, in uncultivated grounds. *Perennial. Qual.* A hoary plant. The odour of the leaf, diſagreeable; taſte, bitter, pungent, and diffuſive. Tonic and diuretic. *Uſe.* Cachexy, hyſterics, and pituitous aſthma. *Doſe.* The leaves powdered, 1dr. expreſſed juice, a ſpoonful or two; infuſion, half a handful.

Maſtiche. *Reſina*, the *reſin*. The piſtacia *Lentiſcus*, or *Maſtich Tree*, grows moſt plentifully in the iſland of Chio. The reſinous ſubſtance exudes from inciſions acroſs the bark of the tree, and is brought to us in yellowiſh tranſparent grains or tears. *Qual.* When heated, has an agreeable ſmell, and rather a bitter taſte. Vulnerary, aſtringent. *Uſe.* Chewed, it covers an unpleaſant breath, ſtrengthens the gums, and preſerves whiteneſs of the teeth; otherwiſe, it is ſeldom uſed, except with fragrant ſubſtances by way of fumigation.

Meliſſa. *Balm*, the *herb*.—A native of the Eaſt, and cultivated in moſt gardens. *Perennial.* *Qual.* A fragrant aromatic grateful ſmell, like that of citron; taſte, highly pungent and bitteriſh; it contains fine volatile parts, and gum-reſinous principles. Reſolvent, ſtomachic, and diuretic. *Uſe.* The infuſion, or tea, acidulated with lemon juice, in febrile and acute complaints, as a diluent drink.

Nicotiāna. *Tobacco*, the *herb*.—A native of America, and its iſlands. *Annual.* *Qual.* The ſmell aromatic, and ſtrongeſt when dried; taſte, acrid and nauſeous; contains gum-reſinous and oily principles. Emetic, purging, narcotic, errhine, antiſpaſmodic. *Uſe.* In fume and infuſion by way of clyſter, againſt coſtiveneſs, incarcerated hernia, iliac paſſion, and worms, particularly the aſcarides; alſo taken as a diuretic, in caſes of dropſy. Bergius ſays, that in Sweden an infuſion is a domeſtic medicine, in place of an emetic, at the beginning of putrid fevers. Dr. Fowler has recommended a watery infuſion, and tincture, in caſes of dropſy and dyſury; the tincture made with dried Virginia tobacco leaves 1 oz. proof ſpirit 1 pint, to ſtand four days; the infuſion in the ſame proportion. *Doſe.* 30 to 60gtt. or more, to be increaſed by 5 to 8 or 10gtt. to a ſuitable doſe, to be taken two hours before dinner, and at bed time, in a little cinnamon, or ſome kind of aromatic water, or in a draught of common water; the doſe one-fourth leſs in the forenoon than in the evening. It ſhould be cautiouſly adminiſtered to delicate habits.

Olibănum. *Olibanum,* the *gum-reſin.*—A pale yellowiſh gum from Turkey and eaſtern Africa, and a produce of a tree of the juniper kind. *Qual.* Odour unpleaſant and reſinous; taſte, pungent and bitteriſh. Vulnerary. *Uſe.* Internally, againſt alvine fluxes and fluor albus, and by fumigation. *Doſe.* 1 to 2ſcr. or more, twice a day, with conſ. of roſes.

Ovum gallinaceum, the *Hen's egg.*—Eggs are a nutritious food. The yolk is oily and ſaponaceous, and ſerves as a medium for uniting reſins, balſams, and oils, with water. The white is a glutinous ſubſtance, likewiſe nutritive, and is the early food of the chick. The ſhell is a calcareous earth, which, if levigated, is an abſorbent; and when calcined, has the preference for making lime water in calculous caſes. *Uſe.* The raw egg has proved highly efficacious in obſtinate jaundices, proceeding from viſcid bile, or gluten obſtructing the biliary ducts. *Doſe.* Two, beaten up with a glaſs of water, in the morning, and every four hours throughout the day, repeatedly. The egg is an excellent reſtorative to poor debilitated habits, particularly in feminine weakneſſes.

Parei̇ra brava. *Pareira brava,* the *root.*—The crooked wrinkled, browniſh root of an American convolvulus, and brought from the Brazils. *Perennial.* *Qual.* A bitter, ſweetiſh taſte. Detergent and diuretic. *Uſe.* Nephritic, ulcerous, and calculous complaints. *Doſe.* In decoction 4dr. in 3 pints of water to 1 ſweetened with honey, a teacup full every 3 or 4 hours; in ſubſtance powdered, 15 to 30gr. twice or thrice a day.

Parietaria. *Pellitory of the Wall*, the *herb*.—Grows on old walls, and among rubbiſh. *Perennial.* *Qual.* No ſmell, an herbaceous taſte. Diuretic, emollient; externally, diſcutient. *Uſe.* Stone and gravel, in infuſion, decoction, and the expreſſed juice.

Pentaphyllum. *Cinquefoil*, the *root*.—Grows on open clayey grounds. *Perennial.* *Qual.* No ſmell; aſtringent ſtyptic taſte. Aſtringent. *Uſe.* Diarrheas, and looſe gums. *Doſe.* In ſubſtance to 1dr. alſo in decoctions and gargles.

Petroſelinum. *Parſley*, the *root* and *ſeed*.—A native of the ſouthern parts of Europe, and cultivated in moſt gardens. *Biennial.* *Qual.* The root, ſweetiſh, and ſlightly aromatic. Nutritive, aperient, and diuretic. The ſeeds warmly aromatic, carminative, and diuretic. *Uſe.* Culinary, jaundice, gravel, and ſuppreſſion of urine; ſeeds, pediculi. In infuſion, decoction, and diſtilled water, parſley ſeed is ſaid to be deleterious to birds and lice.

Pix liquida. *Tar.*—A black liquid reſin, drawn from the pine and fir tree by the help of fire, and lately obtained by the condenſation of pit coal ſmoke. *Qual.* An acidulous, empyreumatic, terebinthinate ſmell and taſte. Diaphoretic, diuretic, deobſtruent. *Uſe.* Cachectic, dyſpeptic, and other chronic complaints. *Tar water*, two pounds infuſed in, and frequently ſtirred up together with 8 pints of water, ſhould ſtand ſome hours to ſettle, and then be decanted into bottles, and cloſe corked up.

Doſe. Up to a pint a day, at ſeveral draughts, juſt warm. Pills are alſo made up with tar and liquorice powder, for obſtinate coughs. Dr. Cullen ſays, that the water derives its medicinal qualities from the acid contained therein, which acid is ſimilar to what is obtained by diſtillation from ſolid firs, or other woods: he alſo aſſerts, that this acid may be brought into a ſmall bulk by rectification, and concentration, and be rendered a ready and uſeful remedy, when largely diluted with water. An ointment is alſo prepared from it with mutton ſuet, to an oz. and a ½ of which may be added flower of ſulphur 3dr. for the tinea, or ſcald. Vide Ung. Picis.

Pyrēthrum. *Pellitory of Spain*, the *root*.—The browniſh cylindrical, rugoſe root. A native of the warmer climates, but bears our own. *Perennial. Qual.* No ſmell, but an acrid hot pungent taſte, which when chewed plenteouſly excites ſaliva; maſticatory, ſtimulant, and attenuant. *Uſe.* Tooth-ache, coma, paralyſis of the tongue; internally, like the arum root, 5 to 10gr. alſo in watery infuſion and decoction.

Quaſſia. *Quaſſy*, the *wood*, *root*, and *bark*.—The production of a tree growing in Surinam. The wood tranſverſely cut, is radiated, white, ſolid, and tough; the thicker pieces preferred, the root deeper colour. *Qual.* No ſmell; taſte, intenſely bitter, but not heating. Tonic, ſtomachic, and antiputreſcent. *Uſe.* Atony, dyſpepſy, remittent fevers. *Doſe.* Subſtance in pills 10 to 20gr. every 4 or 6 hours, or 1 to 2 oz. of the infuſion, made with 2dr. in a pint of boiling water. The infuſion in boiling water to ſtand an hour, in cold water 24 hours.

Quercus, *cortex*. *Common Oak*, the *bark*.—A Tree commonly known in Europe, which grows to a conſiderable ſize. The trunk of one growing near Ludlow in 1764 is ſaid to have meaſured 68 feet in girt, 23 in length, and to have contained not leſs than 1455 feet in timber. *Qual.* The bark has little or no ſmell, but a very rough aſtringent taſte. Aſtringent, bracing. *Uſe.* Principally external. The following decoction is well recommended to prevent or remove Cynanche Tonſillaris, prolapſus uvulæ, vaginæ et uteri; alſo to recover ſpongy gums and looſe teeth. R. Dec. Cort. Querci 8 oz. Alumin: 30 to 60gr. Spt. Vin: Rect: 12dr. f. Gargariſmus aut Lotio. *Doſe.* The following powder has been uſed with ſucceſs in ſlight intermittents, both by itſelf and with an infuſion of chamomile flowers.—R. Pulv. Cort. Querci 30gr. tertiis horis intermittente febre. The ſame virtue reſides in the cupulæ, or ſcaly cups of the acorns.

Rubia. *Madder*, the *root*.—The long ſlender red root of a procumbent plant, cultivated in all parts of Europe. *Perennial.* *Qual.* A bitteriſh, auſtere taſte, and a weak ſmell. Attenuant and aperient. *Uſe.* Obſtructed viſcera, jaundice, humoral aſthma, emmenagogue. *Doſe.* In powder 20 to 30gr. or in a decoction of the root 1 oz. mace 2dr. in 3 pints of water to 2, adding to the ſtrained liquor, aromatic tinct. 3dr. ſyr. lemons 2 oz. to take 2 oz. three times a day. Dr. Cullen doubts its medical virtues.

Salvia. *Sage*, the *leaf*, and *top*.—A low ſhrubby plant, cultivated in gardens. *Perennial.* *Qual.* Smell, fragrant; taſte, warm, bitteriſh, and ſubaſtringent. Reſolvent, corroborating, ſtomachic. *Uſe.* In infuſion, as tea, a diluting liquor in fevers.

Santonicum. *Wormſeed*, the *tops*.—A light oval ſeed, ſurrounded with chaffy matter, from Perſia. *Perennial.* *Qual.* A wormwood ſmell, and a bitter, acrid taſte. Stomachic, vermifuge, emmenagogue. *Uſe.* Worms. *Doſe.* To adults, 1dr. once or twice a day. A ſyrup is made of the infuſion, and given to children.

Senĕka. *Senega*, or *Rattleſnake*, the *root.*—A misſhapen root, with thick fibrous branches, from North America. *Perennial.* *Qual.* Weak ſmell, but nauſeous; a warm, ſubacid, and bitter taſte. Slightly emetic and purging, diaphoretic, expectorant, and diuretic. *Uſe.* Pleuriſy, dropſy, aſthma, and rheumatiſm. *Doſe.* In powder 20 to 30gr. twice or thrice a day; in decoction of 1 oz. with a moderate portion of liquorice root, in 2 pints of water to 20 oz. 2 to 3 ſpoonfuls every four hours.

Sīmarouba. *Simarouba*, the *bark.*—The light, tough, ſtringy, yellowiſh bark of a tree growing in Guiana, and brought in long pieces. *Qual.* No ſmell; but a laſting bitter, and ſub-aſtringent taſte. Tonic, ſtomachic, demulcent. *Uſe.* In chronic diarrheas, and dyſenteries. *Doſe.* In a decoction of 2dr. in 2 pints of water to 20 oz. three ſpoonfuls every four hours; or from 10—20gr. of the powder.

Sium. *Water-parſnip*, the *herb.*—A creeping, indigenous, wing-leaved plant, growing in rivers, and ditches. *Perennial.* *Qual.* Diuretic, antiſcorbutic, *Uſe.* Scurvy, and herpes. Expreſſed juice 2 oz. or more, in milk, twice a day, in infuſion, The ſpring leaf of the hemlock dropwort, which is poiſonous, reſembles that of this plant.

Spigelia. *Indian pink*, the *root.*—A native of South Carolina, but cultivated in our flower gardens, a ſimple, unequal, fibrous root. *Perennial.* *Qual.* Little or no taſte, nor ſmell. Anthelmintic. *Uſe* Worms, in powder or infuſion. *Doſe.* In powder, to children 8 years old

8—10gr. or about 20gr. infuſed in boiling water, and mixed with ſugar and a little milk, twice a day; to adults 30 to 40gr. or an infuſion of 2dr. three times a day. In larger doſes it proves emetic, and purges much, producing vertigo, dimneſs of ſight, and a remarkable convulſive affection of the eyes; it ought therefore to be cautiouſly adminiſtered, with the intervention of a purge of rhubarb and calomel.

Staphiſagria. *Staves-acre*, the *ſeed*.—A large, rough, triangular, dark coloured ſeed, from the ſouthern parts of Europe and Virginia. *Biennial. Qual.* Fœtid ſmell; intenſely bitter, acrid, and nauſeous taſte. Draſtic. poiſonous, phthiriacal, eſcharotic. *Uſe.* externally, in powder, ointment, or aqueous infuſion; lice, itch, fungous ulcers. It is moſtly effectual in the firſt caſe, by mixing it in a very ſlight degree with hair powder.

Tanacetum vulgare. *Common Tanſey*, the *herb*, and *flower*.—Large divided leaves, gold colour diſcous flowers, and ſmall oblong blackiſh ſeeds. This plant grows on the road ſide, and field borders. *Qual.* A rank, ſtrong ſmell, and a bitter, aromatic taſte. Deobſtruent, ſtomachic, and athelmintic. *Uſe.* Weak ſtomach, cachexy, gout, hyſteria, and worms. *Doſe.* Aqueous infuſion of leaves and flowers, to a pint in 24 hours; ſeeds in powder, like thoſe of the ſantonicum, with which they are generally mixed. In powder to 1dr. moſt commonly taken as a tea.

Taraxăcum. *Dandelion*, the *root*, and *herb*. A plant commonly known. *Perennial. Qual.* The leaves and roots have no ſmell; a bitter taſte, and contain a bitter juice. Aperient, diuretic, reſolvent. *Uſe.* Obſtructions of the liver, jaundice. *Doſe.* Purified expreſſed juice, or a ſtrong decoction of the roots, 2 to 4 oz. three times a day. The root, with ſorrel leaves, in broths, daily, for ſome months, interpoſing a laxative doſe of cream of tartar, Bergius ſays, has removed hardneſs of liver, aſcites, and gall ſtones. A ſoft watery extract, from two to four tea ſpoonfuls every morning.

Trifŏlium paludoſum. *Buck-bean*, or *Marſh trefoil*, the *herb.*—In the marſhes. *Perennial.* *Qual.* No ſmell; very bitter taſte. Antiſcorbutic, diuretic, aperient, tonic. *Uſe.* Scurvy, gout, rheumatiſm, cachexy. *Doſe.* In the manner of tea, with a little orange peel, a pint or more in the day; alſo in a watery extract, the ſize of a nutmeg, and in powder 1—2ſcr. two or three times a day.

Tuſſilāgo. *Coltsfoot*, the *herb.*—A ſhort broad leaf, green above, and hoary underneath, grows on a moiſt clayey ſoil. *Perennial.* *Qual.* Smell, not unpleaſant; taſte, ſlightly bitter, and rough. Pectoral. *Uſe.* Coughs and hectic complaints; in the form of tea, with a little liquorice root.

Urtīca. *Stinging-nettle*, the *herb.*—A common plant. *Perennial.* *Qual.* Smell, weak and herbaceous; taſte, the ſame. Diuretic, and cooling. *Uſe.* Hæmorrhagy, nephritic complaints. *Doſe.* The juice 2—4 oz. in infuſion, and decoction. Externally, to a palſied limb, by urtication, or ſtinging with nettles. It is alſo uſed when young, for culinary purpoſes.

Uva Urſi. *Bear's Wortleberry*, the *leaf.*—An ever-green ſhrubby plant, with oblong oval leaves, found on the ſnowy mountains in Germany, Sweden, &c. *Qual.* The ſmell of the dried leaves, like the extract of liquorice; taſte, aſtringent, and bitter. Nephritic, and tonic. *Uſe.* Calculus, and in moſt diſorders of the urinary paſſages.

Doſe. In powder 15—30gr. two or three times a day; a decoction or infuſion of 1 or 2dr. in a pint of water, daily.

This, and ſome other articles of German produce, although brought forward by men of ſuperior talents and judgement, do not ſeem to have anſwered our expectations in this country, and are not unlikely to become uſeleſs; poſſibly, from the difference of conſtitutions.

FINIS

TABULA,

Nomina mutata et addita, necnon præparata nova Pharm. Lond. nuperrimè editæ, Typis Italicis oſtendens.

ANtimonium *vitrificatum*.	nuper Antimonium vitrificatum
Aqua kali *præparati*.	—— Aqua kali.
Cataplaſma aluminis.	—— Coagulum aluminis.
Cancri chelarum præparatio.	——Chelarum cancrorum præp.
Decoctum *cinchonæ*.	——Decoct. corticis peruviani
——— hellebori *albi*.	—— ——— hellebori.
Elect. caſſiæ, &c. *in genitivo*.	—— cum præpoſitione e.
Empl. ceræ *compoſitum*.	—— Empl. ceræ.
—— ladani *compoſitum*.	—— —— ladani.
Aliis emplaſtris eſt additum verbum *compoſitum*.	
Extractum *cinchonæ*.	nuper Extr. cort. peruv.
——— *hæmatoxyli*.	—— Extr. ligni campechenſis.
——— *papaveris albi*.	—— Præparatum novum,
Linim. camphoræ *compoſit*.	—— Linimentum camphoræ.
——— ſaponis *compoſitum*.	—— ——— ſaponis.
Mel acetatum.	—— Oxymel ſimplex.
Mucilago tragacanthæ.	—— Præparatum novum.
Ol. eſſent. junip. baccæ.	—— Ol. eſſent. baccæ juniperi.
———— ſaſafras rad.	—— — —— radicis ſaſafras.
Oſtreæ teſtarum præp.	—— Teſtarum oſtreorum præp.
Pilulæ *aloes compoſitæ*.	—— Pilulæ ex aloe.
——— — cum myrrha.	—— ——— ——cum myrrha.
Aliæ cum *genitivo*.	—— cum præpoſitione e vel ex.
Pulvis *ceruſſæ compoſitus*.	—— Pulvis e ceruſſa.
—— *chel. cancri compos*.	—— ——e chelis cancr. comp.
—— *cretæ* compoſitus.	—— —— e creta compoſitus.
—— *myrrhæ* compoſitus.	—— —— e myrrha compoſitus.
Cæteri cum *genitivo*.	—— cum præpoſitione e.
Spt. *nuclei fruct. myriſticæ*.	—— Spt. nucis moſchatœ.
—— lavendulæ compoſitus.	—— Tinct. lavend. compoſita.

Tinctura *guaiaci.*	nuper Tinct. guaiaci volatilis.
—— *cinchonæ ammoniata.*	—— —— cort peruv. volatilis.
—— *ferri ammoniacalis.*	—— —— rediviva.
—— valerianœ *ammoniata.*	—— —— valerianæ volatilis.
—— *zingiberis.*	—— Præparatum novum.
Trochiſci omnes cum gentiivo.	—— cum præpoſitione e vel ex.
Ungt. elemi *compoſitum.*	—— Ungt. elemi.
Zincum *vitriolatum.*	—— Zinc. vitriolat. purificatum.
Zincum *calcinatum.*	—— vulgo Flores Zinci.

OMISSA.

Coccinella, *Cochineal.*—A ſmall wrinkled grain of an irregular form, brought from Spaniſh America. *Qual.* Externally of a dark red colour, internally a deep red: formerly ſuppoſed to be a ſeed, but proves an inſect of the ſcarabæous kind, in its chryſal ſtate, and is found ſticking to the leaves of the *Opuntia*, or prickly pear tree. *Uſe.* Has no poſitive medicinal virtue. A colouring drug, chiefly in uſe with ſcarlet dyers.

Saccharum, *Sugar.*—The expreſſed juice of a reedy plant which grows ſpontaneouſly in ſome parts of Aſia and Africa, and is cultivated in the Weſt Indies. The root, *perennial.* This juice is repeatedly boiled and clarified, firſt with the addition of lime or alkali, producing a brown concrete, the groſſer parts of which are drained off by the aſſiſtance of moiſt clay and conical moulds, leaving what is called *clayed ſugar.* This being diſſolved in limed water, and ſtrained through a woollen cloth, is boiled to a proper conſiſtence, refined with whites of eggs, bullock's blood, &c. paſſed again through conic moulds and formed into loaf ſugar, *ſacch. purificatum:* by repeated refinement, *ſacch. puriſſimum.* The cones are then wrapped in paper and baked in a cloſe oven. *Qual.* Sugar is a neutral ſaline ſubſtance, combined with oily and mucilaginous matter. Nutritive, balſamic, and antiputreſcent. *Uſe.* To preſerve vegetable ſubſtances and their juices, both for culinary and medical purpoſes.

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A

SUMMARY

OF THE

PNEUMATO-CHEMICAL THEORY,

WITH A

TABLE

OF ITS

NOMENCLATURE,

INTENDED AS A

SUPPLEMENT to the ANALYSIS

OF THE

New London Pharmacopœia.

By ROBERT WHITE, M. D.

Printed for CADELL and DAVIES, in the STRAND.

The new theory and the language of the new nomenclature being at this time generally adopted, the following pages are principally intended, as a Supplement to the Analyſis of the New London Pharmacopœia.

To the READER.

THE moſt able chemiſts having for a length of time admitted *Phlogiſton* to be a principle in the compoſition of certain bodies, and the cauſe of particular modifications of matter, it required more than ordinary minds to doubt its exiſtence; but ſince it has been diſcovered, that water is a compound body, and that the calx of a combuſtible body becomes heavier than that body was originally, another principle has been introduced, called *Oxygen*; which more ſatisfactorily accounts for this, and many other extraordinary phenomena. The evidence againſt water being an element or ſimple body, and the neceſſity of accounting for the increaſe of weight in calcined bodies, were the occaſion of much perplexity to the ſupporters of the phlogiſtic ſyſtem; and the mode of ſolving the latter particular carried with it too great an air of ſophiſtry to ſtand its ground. One of its moſt able defenders did advance, that phlogiſton not only has no weight, but that it poſſeſſes poſitive levity; and that when taken from an abſolutely heavy body, the body, by being deprived of this levity, becomes more heavy. Such a ſophiſm, together with the further aſſertions, that it renders air elaſtic, and conſtitutes flame by a chemical combination with air, &c. &c. does not allow of demonſtration; and, inſtead of ſupporting the cauſe of phlogiſton, has undoubtedly injured it; ſince no one circumſtance is apt to ſink the credit of an hypotheſis more, than an attempt to ſupport it by an inefficient proof.

The diſcoveries and experiments made by Dr. Black, Mr. Cavendish, and Dr. Priestly, reſpecting the properties of elaſtic fluids, were the more immediate cauſes of the late improvements in Chemiſtry; and the two great diſcoveries of Mr. Cavendish, namely, the formation of water, by the combuſtion of inflammable gas and pure air; and of nitrous acid, by the application of electric ſparks, to a mixture of pure and impure airs, have helped to enforce the pneumatic ſyſtem.

On a tranſient view indeed, an attempt to explain the phenomena of fire, heat, and ignition, without the aid of phlogiſton, appears to be fraught with abſurdity; but when we conſider the talents and character of the perſons who have ventured upon this arduous taſk, the regularity of the ſyſtem they have adopted, together with the variety and accuracy of the facts and experiments produced as teſts of an agency, at leaſt adequate to the former principle, the difficulty of reconcilement may not prove ſo great as it is conceived to be.

It has been advanced that phlogiſtion was never ſeparately exhibited: it is the ſame with oxygen; on which account the latter principle is not yet poſitively eſtabliſhed: for it is too well known, that the baſis of human ſyſtem is moſtly ſpeculative, and conſequently ſubject to error, and to change.

With regard to the theory of acidification, we are told by M. Fourcroy, that it is a fact proved by the moſt ſtrict experiments, that ſulphur cannot convert itſelf into ſulphuric or vitriolic acid, unleſs once and a half of its weight of oxygen, or the baſe of vitriolic air, be combined with it; that in like manner, phoſphorus cannot become phoſphoric acid, nor charcoal carbonic acid or fixed air, unleſs combined with two parts and a half of oxygen, &c. So far the new doctrine of acidification is a recital of facts; but when from theſe particular facts, it is generally concluded, that oxygen is the conſtituent part of all acids, analogy leads us to think ſo, and then begins theory. Experiments therefore, accurately and repeatedly performed, are moſt likely to be the verification of it.

Profeſſor Gadolin has obſerved, that as the nature of the baſis of pure air, and the mode by which it combines itſelf with bodies have not been inveſtigated, there is no abſolute proof of its being brought about by the principle of acidity; it is alſo uncertain, whether it gives acidity, or by its combination, ſets at liberty bodies poſſeſſed of the properties of acids.

The Academy of Sciences at Paris, in their comparative remarks on the two principles, have long ſince acknowledged, that the new theory poſſeſſed advantages ſuperior to thoſe of the old; becauſe it agrees better with the mutual action of the principles of different bodies;

and in conſequence of the preciſion and exact calculation to which the perfection of modern apparatus has reduced the method of analyſing. Another powerful evidence in favour of the new theory is the conſentient judgment and practice of ſeveral men of eminence, who had ſtrenuouſly ſupported the phlogiſtic ſyſtem.

A
SUMMARY
OF THE
PNEUMATO-CHEMICAL THEORY,
AND OF THE
NOMENCLATURE.

THIS Theory and Nomenclature were regularly digeſted, and firſt made public, under the direction of Meſſ. MORVEAU, LAVOISIER, FOURCROY, and BERTHOLET, in the year 1787, by which the principles, names and order of things were entirely changed.

The elementary bodies or ſubſtances are divided into five claſſes, after the following method:

CLASS I.

This claſs comprehends thoſe ſimple ſubſtances or principles which approach neareſt to the idea of elements, are the firſt principles in combination, and have hitherto reſiſted analyſis. Theſe are

Lumiere	*Light*	Azote	*Azot*
Calorique	*Caloric*	Hydrogene	*Hydrogen*
Oxygene	*Oxygen*		

Light. Heat and light are the principal inſtruments of nature towards the various productions and changes of bodies. Light ſeems to be ſubject, like other bodies, to the laws of affinity, but is too ſubtle to be inveſtigated.

Caloric or *Matter of Heat*, is called in the new ſyſtem *calorique*, to diſtinguiſh it from *chaleur* heat, the latter denomination being intended to expreſs the effect of the former. Dr. BLACK ſays, that heat when combined in a certain degree with other matter loſes its ſenſible qualities, and remains inactive: heat in this ſtate of quietude, he calls *latent heat*, which is copiouſly contained in atmoſpheric air, and gives to it the elaſtic power; and ſubſtances are in a ſolid, liquid, or aeriform ſtate, in proportion to the quantity of caloric with which they combine.

Light and caloric appear in many inſtances to be productive of the ſame effects: combined with oxygen, hydrogen, azot, and ammoniac, they aſſiſt in changing ſubſtances not decompounded into the ſtate of gas, and thus produce vital air, inflammable air, phlogiſticated air, and alkaline gas.

Oxygen, the acidifying principle, or baſis of pure or vital air, called alſo heretofore dephlogiſticated air. The word is derived from οξυς acid, and γεινομαι to beget, having the ſuppoſed property of changing various ſubſtances, and producing acids. It is abſolutely neceſſary to reſpiration and combuſtion, and by being combined with different ſubſtances, called *acidifiable baſes*, is ſaid to form the different acids: it alſo unites with metals in their calcination, &c. and is conſidered as the cauſe of additional weight to ſubſtances in that ſtate. United with a quantity of oxygen not ſufficient to convert them into acids, it forms metallic ſubſtances, or earths, into what were formerly named calces, now called oxyds.

Pure air	143	parts with	100 of ſulphur give	ſulphuric acid
—	3	—	1 of impure air	nitric acid
† —	72	—	28 of charcoal	carbonic acid
—	154	—	100 of phoſphorus	phoſphoric acid

With unknown baſes it is ſaid to form muriatic, boraric, ſuccinic, and fluoric or ſpathic acids.

With a baſis compounded of *hydrogen*, *charcoal*, and ſometimes a ſmall portion of *phoſphorus*—different vegetable acids.

With a baſis compounded of *hydrogen*, *charcoal*, *phoſphorus*, and *azot*—different animal acids.

With the metallic ſubſtances, *arſenic*, *molybden*, and *tungſtein*—their reſpective acids.

With *iron*, a doubtful acid, called pruſſian acid.

Hydrogen, Inflammable air, or gas. The word is derived from υδωρ water and γεινομαι to beget, water having been proved by experiments to be oxygenated hydrogen, or the immediate production of the combuſtion of oxygen gas with the hydrogen gas, deprived of light and caloric during the combuſtion.

Hydrogen is an aeriform fluid, when procured from iron or zinc, it is eleven or twelve times lighter than atmoſpheric air. If from putrid, animal, or vegetable ſubſtances, it is much heavier. It is generally mixed with a portion of the ſubſtance from which it has been ſeparated; has a noxious ſuffocating quality, and is a conſtituent part of vegetable and animal ſubſtances.

With *charcoal*, and not in the ſtate of gas, it is ſaid to conſtitute *oil*; which is more or leſs fixed in proportion to the quantity of hydrogen or charcoal it contains.

Iron and *Zinc* contain a large quantity of this air. When gas, it diſſolves *charcoal*, *phoſphorus*, and ſeveral *metals*; alſo *ſulphur*, in union with which, it forms *hepatic gas*.

Water is declared to be compounded of fifteen parts of hydrogen, and eighty-five of pure air; the proportions of which are ſaid to have been repeatedly proved by experiments.

Azot, or *Impure air*, called alſo *mephitic* and *phlogiſticated* air, is one of the eſſential principles of animal matter: the name is derived from α privat. and ζωη life; this air having a ſuffocating quality.

With *caloric*, or the matter of heat of the atmoſphere, it becomes gas.

With one part of azot, and three of oxygen or pure air, the nitrous acid is formed.

According to Monſ. BERTHOLET's experiments, ammoniac, or volatile alkali, is compoſed of 807 parts of azot and 193 of hydrogen.

In the proportion of 73 parts to 27 of pure air, atmoſpheric air is formed.

Some chemiſts declare azot to be a ſubſtance compounded of oxygen and hydrogen, others of pure air and phlogiſton.

CLASS. II.

The ſubſtances of this claſs are called *acidifiable baſes* or *Radicals*, being the radical principle of the acids; which united with oxygen or the *acidifying principle*, are ſaid to conſtitute acids.

The known acidifiable baſes or radicals of the acid are *azotic* or baſes of nitrous acid, called *nitric radical*, the *carbonic*, from the french word *carbon* charcoal, the *ſulphuric* and the *phoſphoric*. Thoſe which have not yet been ſeparated from the oxygen are much more numerous; ſuch are the *muriatic radical*, the *boracic*, *fluoric*, &c. It it is not unlikely that theſe acids, altho' ſaid to be ſimple bodies, have compound baſes, and that they differ merely from the different proportion of the ſame principles.

The acidifiable baſes or radicals are arranged in the tables after the following order: Sulphuric, phoſphoric, muriatic, boracic, fluoric, ſuccinic, acetic. tartaric, pyro-tartaric, oxalic, gallic, citric, malic, benzoic, pyrolignic, pyro-mucic, camphoric, lactic, ſaccho-lactic, formic, pruſſic, ſebacic, lithic, bombic.

Theſe radicals manifeſt different qualities, according to the different quantities of oxygen with which they are ſaturated. Neutral ſalts alſo differ from the ſame cauſe, and the ſeveral ſtates of thoſe acids are expreſſed by as many different terminations, adapted to the ſame original word: thus for inſtance,

Sulphur completely oxygenated or ſaturated with oxygen, is called *acidum ſulphuricum*, ſulphuric acid, formerly vitriolic acid.

Salts prepared with this acid are called ſulphates ſulph*ats* ex. gr. ſulph*as* potaſſæ, or of vegetable alkali, formerly called tartarum vitriolatum, &c.

Sulphur united to a leſs quantity of oxygen, before called volatile vitriolic acid, is ſtiled acidum ſulphur*oſum*, or ſulphur*eous* acid.

The ſalt formed from the ſulphureous acid is named ſulph*is* or ſulph*ite*; ex. ſulph*is* potaſſæ, Stahls ſulphur*eous* ſalt.

The combination of ſulphur not advanced to the ſtate of an acid, is denominated ſulphu*retum* or ſulphu*ret*; ex. ſulphu*retum* potaſſæ, alkaline ſulphu*ret*, or alkaline liver of ſulphur; ſulphu*retum* olei fixi formerly balſam of ſulphur, &c. &c.

Agreeable to this analogy are the words acet*ic*, and ace*teous* acid, acet*at*, and acet*ite* ſalt, nitr*ic*, nitr*at*, nitr*ous*, and nitr*ite*, carbon*ic*, carbon*at*, &c. &c.

The acids, obtained by diſtillation from tartar, ſugar, wood, &c. called empyreumatic ſpirits, are expreſſed by the diſſyllable *pyro*, from the greek word πυρ fire. Thus the ſpirit of tartar becomes *pyro-tartareous acid*, the ſalt *pyro-tartrite*; ſpirit of wood, *pyro-ligneous acid*, and the ſalt *pyro-lignite*, &c.

Beſides the radical acid already mentioned, many other acids are capable of uniting with the ſame baſis in different proportions; ſome of them retaining ſeveral baſes at the ſame time, viz. Salts with exceſs of acid, with exceſs of baſe, and ſur-compound ſalts; to the firſt is affixed the additional epithet *acidulous*, to the ſecond *ſur-ſaturated*, and the laſt has both the baſes ſpecified, ex.

Cream of tartar is called,	*Acidulous tartrite of potaſh.*
Common borax	*Borat ſur-ſaturated* with *ſoda*, or ſimply *borax.*
Salt of ſorrel, containing copper	*Cuprious oxalat* of *potaſh.*

CLASS III.

This diviſion comprehends all the known *metallic bodies* which are ranked as ſimple ſubſtances, and bear the title of acidifiable baſes. Three only are yet poſitively known to poſſeſs the property of producing acids, namely, arſenic, molybden, tungſten. The other 14, viz. manganeſe, nickel, cobalt, biſmuth, antimony, zinc, iron, tin, lead, copper, mercury, ſilver, platina, gold, are ſuſceptible of that intermediate ſtate of ſaturation with oxygen, which is expreſſed by the particular name of *oxydum*, *oxide*, or *oxyd*; a word intended to denote a body impregnated with a certain quantity of oxygen, but not ſufficient to form an acid, formerly called calx. The following oxyds may ſerve as examples:

Oxydum zinci ſublimatum — Flowers of zinc.
——— plumbi ſemi-vitreum — Litharge.

Salts formed by metallic acids are diſtinguiſhed in like manner with acids in general, by the terminations *as* and *at*; as arſeni*as*, arſeni*at*; molybd*as*, molybd*at*; and tungſt*as*, tungſt*at*, obſerving alſo to expreſs the baſe.

No metallic ſubſtance is ſoluble in an acid till it becomes an *oxyd* or calx, by being united with *oxygen*, either from the decompoſition of the acid, or of the water employed in the ſolution.

Metallic calces or oxyds, are abſolutely heavier than the metals of which they are formed, and hence are evidently united with ſome new ſubſtance; but they are ſpecifically lighter than before calcination. They loſe no particular ſubſtance, but abſorb, and unite with, the oxygenous principle deprived of moſt part of its ſpecific heat, which the air contained, and which was the cauſe of the air having an aeriform exiſtence.

The immediate combinations of metals with other metals, in their moſt ſimple ſtate, without either of them being oxygenated or oxydated, are expreſſed by the word *alloy*; thus, the metals of printers' types are called *alloy* of *antimony* and *lead*; braſs, *alloy* of *copper* and *zinc*.

The term *amalgam* is expreſſive of the alloys of mercury: thus the compoſition laid on looking-glaſſes is called, *amalgam* of *tin*.

CLASS IV.

Contains the five earths, which altho' they have certain properties in common, bear diſtinct marks that require different denominations.

Silice, or *Silica*—Siliceous, or vitrifiable earth, ſuch as quartz, flint, &c.

Alumina, the baſis of alum, or pure argillaceous earth.

Baryta, ponderous earth, or barytes.

Calx, calcareous earth in the ſtate of lime.

Magneſia, of the ſhops.

The laſt four are ſoluble in acids, and are placed in the claſs of acidifiable baſes. Chymiſts have not yet been able to decompoſe any of theſe earths; they are therefore ranked as ſimple bodies.

CLASS. V.

This claſs contains the three alkalies, all of which are ſuppoſed to be compounds, and are accordingly omitted in the liſt of ſimple bodies.

The vegetable alkali is named *potaſſa*, the foſſil alkali, *ſoda*, and the volatile alkali, *ammoniaca*; which laſt has been proved, by the repeated experiments of Monſ. BERTHOLET and Dr. AUSTIN, to be a combination of *azot* and *hydrogen*.

The *Appendix* to the *New Nomenclature* contains ſome compound ſubſtances, which ſometimes combine like ſimple bodies.

In the experiments made upon animal and vegetable ſubſtances, ſimilar principles are frequently found both in the claſſes and different ſpecies, which may be conſidered as the chemical compoſitions of nature, ſuch are *ſugar*, *mucus*, *gluten*, *ſtarch*, *reſin*, *extract*, *fecula*, and the *oils*.

Sugar, *gums* and *ſtarch* are ranked by M. LAVOISIER in the claſs of oxyds; they become oxyds by a baſis being formed from an union of the inflammable air and charcoal, and a combination with pure air. An additional quantity of pure air brings them into a ſtate of acids.

Balſams and *reſins* contain nearly the ſame principles that volatile or eſſential *oils* do; they attain ſolidity by abſorbing pure air, whilſt they part with inflammable air.

Fecula is the farinaceous matter of vegetables, which ſerves for nouriſhment to the organic parts, and lodges in their trunks, branches, leaves, ſeeds and roots.

Oils are compounded of charcoal and inflammable air, not reduced into gas by means of calorique. There are two ſorts of oils, the *fixed* or unctuous containing an exceſs of charcoal, and the *eſſential* or *volatile*, containing a greater proportion of inflammable air, which riſes in form of gas with the watery vapour, by diſtillation, and re-unites in the form of oils. When burnt in pure air, they are converted into water and aerial acid.

The Nomenclature gives the title of ſapo, ſoap, to the compoſitions of fixed oils; as *ſapo potaſſæ* alkaline or common ſoap; and thoſe compoſed of volatile or eſſential oils are diſtinguiſhed by the word *ſaponulus ſaponul*, as ſaponulus potaſſæ, Starkey's ſoap.

The ſubſtance called rector ſpirit, being eſſentially the principle of odour in plants and flowers, is named *aroma*, and is not inveſtigable.

The word *alcohol* is adopted for ſpirit of wine, and tinctures, &c. formed of that menſtruum; ſuch are, the dulcified ſpirit of ſalt, now called *muriatic alcohol*. Tincture of guaiacum, *alcohol* of *guaiacum*, &c.

Such combinations of alcohol and acids as form ether, are called agreeable to the acid employed; viz. *Sulphuric ether*, *acetic ether*, and *nitric ether*.

Lavoisier ſays, that all vegetable ſubſtances contain three principles, pure air, inflammable air, and charcoal; that ſome of the alkaleſcent plants contain alſo impure air and phoſphorus; alſo, that animal ſubſtances contain pure, impure, and inflammable airs, charcoal, and phoſphorus; but afford more oil and volatile alkali, when diſtilled, than the alkaleſcent plants, conſequently poſſeſs more impure and inflammable air.

COMBUSTION AND OXYDATION.

M. **Lavoisier** who was one of the inventors of the New Syſtem, and a principle ſupporter of it by the accuracy and ingenuity of his experiments, declares that combuſtion is the decompoſition of oxygenous gas, effected by a combuſtible body: towards which proceſs, the oxygen that formed the baſis of the gas, having greater affinity with the combuſtible body than with light or caloric, is abſorbed by it, whilſt the two latter ſubſtances are diſengaged and ſet free, and form what is called flame; that no combuſtion can be effected without the application of additional heat to break the equilibrium or reſt of the conſtituent parts; and that the combuſtion may be kept up, until the combuſtible body is quite ſaturated with the oxygenous principle.

When the combuſtion is in pure air, the whole of it is abſorbed; in atmoſpheric air, about one fourth, that being the quantity it moſtly contains.

The phlogiſtic ſyſtem ſuppoſed metals to be ſubſtances compoſed of an earthy matter, and phlogiſton or inflammable matter; which latter being diſſipated by the force of fire, left a calx; and that by the addition of charcoal, or any kind of phlogiſtic ſubſtance, this calx was reducible to its priſtine metallic ſtate.

The new doctrine ſays, that metals are ſimple bodies; but that in the ſtate of oxyds, as in their ores, they are combined with oxygen. That in the operation of reduction, the oxygen unites with the charcoal, to which it has a greater affinity than to moſt metals, forms a carbonic acid, and ſets free the metal.

After the diſcovery of calces being heavier than the metal before calcination, and of the component principles of water, it was ſuggeſted by Mr. CAVENDISH, that the phlogiſton is carried off, and water is taken up in its ſtead: alſo, that the reduction of a calcined metal is effected by the inflammable principle of the water uniting to the metal, and the pure air, the other conſtituent part of the water, being ſet looſe.

Mr. KIRWAN ſuppoſed, that metals when calcined loſe their phlogiſton, which he ſays is inflammable air in a concrete ſtate, and that at the ſame time they moſtly unite to fixed air formed during the operation; but ſometimes they unite to water, and other ſubſtances, by whoſe means they are calcined. The reduction of the calces of perfect metals, he ſays, may be effected by decompoſing their fixed air; thoſe of the imperfect and ſemi-metal, partly by the decompoſition of their fixed air, and partly by its expulſion with that of the other bodies which they had abſorbed, and their ſimultaneous reunion to the inflammable principle.

The authors of the new ſyſtem ſay on the contrary, that oxygen produces the ſame appearances in the calcination of all metals.

Oxydation, called in the phlogiſtic ſyſtem *Calcination*, of metallic ſubſtances, is in every poſſible caſe, whether by air, water, acids, &c. a combination with the baſes of pure air (oxygen) which is abſorbed in different degrees by different ſubſtances.

They are oxydated in proportion to the quantity of vital air, which the atmoſpheric air, attending them, contained.

The oxygen is abſorbed and fixed in proportion to the force of combuſtion; which, when rapid, is accompanied with heat and light.

When metals are diſſolved in acids, the water contained therein is decompoſed; the pure air of the water unites with the metal, and forms a calx or oxyd, and its inflammable air is diſengaged.

Metals increaſe in weight according to the quantity of oxygen they abſorb and fix, during combuſtion; which is in proportion to the decreaſe of weight in the ſurrounding air.

Metallic oxyds are decompoſed or reduced into metals, by the laws of attraction purſued by oxygen. Heat ſeparates it from ſome, one metal takes it from another, hydrogen or inflammable air takes it from moſt metals, and carbon or charcoal, perhaps from all.

Metallic ſubſtances have different degrees of chemical attraction to oxygen. M. Lavoisier has exhibited a part of them in the following ſucceſſion: manganeſe, zinc, iron, copper, mercury, ſilver, gold.

For further information on theſe ſubjects, vide St. John's Chemical Nomenclature, Fourcroy's Elements of Chemiſtry, Lavoisier's Traitè Elementaire de Chemie, Kirwan's Eſſay on Phlogiſton, with Notes, &c.

P. S. There is no doubt but the inveſtigation of factitious airs has produced additional ſtrength to the medical art; and we have a promiſing appearance of ſucceſs, from the effects of thoſe fluids when regularly modified, in diſeaſes which have hitherto baffled the powers of medicine. The Medical Pneumatic Institution, liberally brought forward under the patronage of ſeveral perſons of note both in and out of the profeſſion, by the ingenious Dr. Beddoes, late Chemical Profeſſor at Oxford, is the moſt likely means of aſcertaining the mode of applying thoſe airs, and of obtaining a real ſtatement of facts.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE
NEW NOMENCLATURE,
EXTRACTED FROM THE
REGISTERS of the ROYAL ACADEMY
of SCIENCES, at PARIS;

And publiſhed by Dr. ST. JOHN, in his Method of
CHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE.

THE Table of the New Chemical Nomenclature, which has been preſented to us by Meſſ. de MORVEAU, LAVOISIER, BERTHOLET, and de FOURCROY, is divided into ſix columns.

FIRST COLUMN.

SUBSTANCES NOT DECOMPOUNDED.

The firſt column contains the ſubſtances which appear to be moſt ſimple, or to approach neareſt to the ſtate of ſimplicity; ſuch are *light*, *matter* of *heat* or caloric, *vital air* or oxygen, inflammable air or hydrogen, *phlogiſticated air* or azot.

Next are placed the acidifiable baſes or radicals of the acids; that is to ſay, the ſubſtances, which although not acid in themſelves, nevertheleſs produce the different acids, by their ſimple combuſtion with oxygen, or dephlogiſticated gas deprived of its caloric or matter of heat. At the head of this claſs they have placed ſulphur, which they regard as an elementary ſubſtance, or at leaſt as a ſubſtance not decompoſed, and as the baſe of the vitriolic acid. Next follow the leſs known baſes of the muriatic, boracic, ſuccinic, and acetic acids; in a word, the baſes of all the acids ſucceſſively taken from the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms. Theſe baſes are expreſſed in the table by the name of *radical:* thus they ſay ſulphuric radical, muriatic radical, acetic radical, &c.

In this claſs the moſt known baſes of the acids are diſtinguiſhed from thoſe which we have not as yet been able to decompoſe, or whoſe principles we cannot obtain ſeparately; ſuch are azot, carbon, ſulphur, and phoſphorus.

In this firſt column likewiſe are placed the ſemi-metals and the metals, as ſimple ſubſtances; the five earths expreſſed by the words, *ſilice*, *alumine*, *barytes*, *lime*, and *magneſia*; alſo, the three alkalies, *potaſh*, *ſoda*, and *ammoniac* or volatile alkali.

SECOND COLUMN.

The Subſtances of the FIRST COLUMN, changed into the STATE of GAS by CALORIC.

Light or caloric combined with oxygen, with hydrogen, with azot, and with ammoniac, aſſiſt in changing them into the ſtate of gas, and thus produce *vital air*, *inflammable air*, and *phlogiſticated air*, or *alkaline gas*. Theſe are the claſs of combinations denominated in the ſecond column.

THIRD COLUMN.

The preceding Subſtances, united to OXYGEN, and thereby producing ACIDS.

The different ſubſtances contained in the firſt column, combined with oxygen, produce all the acids; to which in this ſtate a general name is given, the termination of which is always the ſame; thus it is ſaid ſulphu*ric* acid, to diſtinguiſh it from ſulphu*reous* acid, which contains a leſs quantity of oxygen, and conſequently a greater quantity of ſulphur; nitric acid, muriatic, acetic, oxalic, and ſebacic acid, &c. Next are placed the metallic calces, which are expreſſed by the generical name *oxyd*: thus is ſaid, oxyd of arſenic inſtead of calx of arſenic, oxyd of antimony, of biſmuth, of ſilver, of gold, &c.

FOURTH COLUMN.

The ſame Subſtances OXYGENATED and converted into the STATE of GAS.

In the fourth column are placed the names of the ſame ſubſtances oxygenated; that is to ſay, combined with oxygen or the baſe of vital air, acidified and tranſmuted into the ſtate of gas; there are but few of them, in proportion to the number of acids which occupy almoſt the entire extent of the third column: ſuch are the *nitrous gas*, *carbonic acid gas* or fixed air, ſulphureous gas, and fluoric gas.

We ſhould remark, that, when an acid or a metallic calx imbibes an exceſs of oxygen, the epithet *oxygenated* is added to ſignify ſuch property: thus we ſay, oxygenated muriatic acid, oxyd of arſenic or calx of arſenic; the oxygenated oxyd of arſenic takes the name of arſenic acid; molybdic, and tunſtic acids may be expreſſed after the ſame manner.

FIFTH COLUMN.

The ſame OXYGENATED SUBSTANCES, with their BASES.

In the fifth column are ranged the combinations reſulting from theſe oxygenated ſubſtances, combined with different baſes, either alkaline, earthy, or metallic; to which are given names with different terminations, but which are ſimilar for ſubſtances of the ſame ſpecies. The termination in *at* indicates the perfect and complete combination: thus ſulph*at* of potaſh, of ſoda, of lime, &c. expreſs vitriolated tartar, vitriol of ſoda, of ſelinite, &c. The termination in *ite* on the contrary, expreſſes the ſame combinations with the acids, but in a ſtate leſs oxygenated: thus nitr*ite* of potaſh ſaturated with vitriolic gas; acet*ite* of potaſh ſignifies the common foliated earth, and acet*at* of potaſh, the combination of potaſh with radical vinegar. According to this rule alſo is ſaid, arſiniat of potaſh, and of ſoda, to ſignify the arſenical acid ſaturated with theſe two baſes.

SIXTH COLUMN.

The aforeſaid SUBSTANCES combined in their original SIMPLE STATE.

In fine, the ſixth column preſents the aforeſaid ſubſtances combined in their original ſtate of ſimplicity, without being acidified; thus plumbago, or the combination of charcoal and iron, is called *carburet* of iron; the union of ſulphur with the metallic ſubſtances is called *ſulphuret*; thus ſulphuret of iron, and ſulphuret of antimony, ſignify martial pyrites, and antimony, &c. The words ſulphuret of potaſh, and ſulphuret of ſoda, ſignify the livers of ſulphur; ſulphurated hydrogen gas, means hepatic gas, &c. The ſame manner of expreſſion is uſed for the union of phoſphorus with iron, which is called *phoſphuret* of iron with copper, phoſphuret of copper; and with lead, phoſphuret of lead; in fine, phoſphorated hydrogen gas, means phoſphoric gas.

At the end is an appendix, containing the new denominations appropriated to ſeveral more compound ſubſtances, and which combine without decompoſition; ſuch are, among others *mucus* inſtead of mucilage, *gluten* inſtead of glutenous matter, *fixed* and *volatile* oil, for ſebaceous and eſſential oil, *aroma* for the aromatic ſubſtance of plants, and *alcohol* for ſpirit of wine.

It being a leading principle of the new doctrine, that water is a compound body, it will not be amiſs to notice the reflections of the Academicians reſpecting that ſubject, and the reply to them.

" The experiments in ſupport of the decompoſition and recompoſition of water are brilliant and capital; but the concluſions are deduced merely from the comparative weights of the gaſes, and of the water produced by them, and too little attention is paid to the enormous quantity of heat and light which diſengages, during the combuſtion of the two airs.

Why ſhould not the heat which is combined in two very different ſtates in vital and inflammable air, be regarded as the diſſolver of the water, which their combuſtion has produced? Does not what is known of the matter of heat, the different ſtates of fluidity, of viſible and inviſible vapour, and aeriform expanſion through which it ſucceſſively and continually makes water paſs, oblige us to admit the diſſolution and precipitation? Does not the electrical diſcharge in a thunder ſtorm ſuddenly break theſe combinations, and produce a deluge of water? this cannot be generation."

The propoſers of the new ſyſtem ſay in reply, " From theſe reflections they infer, that the water obtained by the combuſtion of inflammable gas and vital air, may in like manner be only water condenſed and precipitated, from the two caſes in which they ſuppoſe it to have been held in diſſolution.

But this concluſion is overturned, by the production of water from the two airs being weight for weight, and leaving no reſiduum. Whereas, according to the experiments of M. de. Sauſſure, ſcarce an inch of water falls in a violent thunder ſtorm; and could the atmoſpherical air be deprived of all the water it contains, the quantity of water would not exceed one-fiftieth part of the atmoſphere's weight." Beſides, the formation decompoſition and recompoſition of water are convincing proofs of its generation; ſince by burning together 15 grains of inflammable and 85 of pure air, exactly 100 grains of water are obtained; and by decompoſition the ſame principles may be gained, in the ſame proportions.

The Names of the preparations of the London Pharmacopœia as they follow in the Anylyſis with their correſpondent Latin appellations according to the New Nomenclature.

OLEA.

Pharm. Londin.	Nov. Nomenclat.
Olea expreſſa	Olea fixa
—— eſſentialia	—— volatilia
Oleum animale	Oleum animale volatile

SALES.

Acidum Diſtillatum	Acidum acetoſum
—— acetoſum	—— aceticum
—— muriaticum	—— muriaticum
—— nitroſum	—— nitricum
—— vitriolicum	—— ſulphuricum
Flores Benzoes	—— benzoicum ſublimatum
Sal ſuccini purificatus	—— ſuccinicum ſublimatum
Ammonia præparata	Carbonas Ammoniacæ
Aqua Ammoniæ puræ	Ammoniaca
Kali præparatum	Carbonas potaſſæ
Aqua Kali	Potaſſa Carbonate potaſſæ
—— Kali puri	Potaſſa
Kali purum	Potaſſa fuſa
Calx cum Kali puro	—— cum Calce
Natron præparatum	Carbonas Sodæ
Aqua Ammoniæ acetatæ	Acetis ammoniacalis
Kali acetatum	—— Potaſſæ
—— tartariſatum	Tartris Potaſſæ
—— vitriolatum	Sulphas Potaſſæ

SALES.

Pharm. Londin.	Nov. Nomenclat.
Natron tartariſatum	Tartris ſodæ
——— vitriolatum	Sulphas ſodæ
——— muriaticum ſive Sal muriaticus	Murias ſodæ
Nitrum purificatum	Nitras Potaſſæ, Nitrum
Alumen	Sulphas aluminæ ſive aluminoſus
Magneſia vitriolatum	Sulphas Magneſiæ
——— alba	Carbonas magneſiæ

PRÆPARATA E SULPHURE.

Flores ſulphuris	Sulphur ſublimatum
Kali ſulphuratum	Sulphuretum alkalinum
Sulphur præcipitatum	Sulphur ſublimatum
Oleum ſulphuratum	Sulphuretum olei fixi

PRÆPARATA EX ANTIMONIO.

Antimonium	Sulphuretum antimonii
Antimonium calcinatum	Oxydum Stibii album nitro confectum
Antimonium muriatum	Murias Stibii
——— tartariſatum	Tartris potaſſæ ſtibiatus
Antimonium vitrificatum	Oxydum Stibii ſulphuratum vitreum
Crocus Antimonii	Oxydum Stibii ſulphuratum ſemivitreum
Sulphur Antimonii præcipitatum	Oxydum Stibii ſulphuratum aurantium

PRÆPARATA EX ARGENTO.

Argentum nitratum	Nitras Argenti fuſus

PRÆPARATA E FERRO.

Ferrum ammoniacale	Ferrum ammoniacale ſublimatum
Ferri Rubigo	Carbonas Ferri
Ferrum tartariſatum	Tartris acidulus Ferri
——— vitriolatum	Sulphas Ferri

PRÆPARATA EX HYDRARGYRO.

Hydrargyrus acetatus	Acetis Hydrargiri
——— calcinatus	Oxydum Hydrargiri rubrum per ignem
——— muriatus	Murias Hydrargiri corroſivus
Calomelas	——— ſublimatus
Calx Hydrargyri alba	——— Hydrargiri
Hydrargyrus muriatus mitis	——— dulcis
Hydrargyrus cum ſulphure	Oxydum Hydrargiri ſulphuratum nigrum
——— ſulphuratus ruber	Oxydum Hydrargiri ſulphuratum rubrum
——— nitratus ruber	Oxydum Hydrargyri rubrum acido nitrico confectum
——— vitriolatus	Oxydum Hydrargiri luteum acido ſulphurico confectum

PRÆPARATA E PLUMBO.

Plumbum uſtum	Oxydum Plumbi
Minium	———— rubrum
Lithargyrus	———— ſemivitreum
Ceruſſa	Oxydum Plumbi album per acidum acetoſum
Ceruſſa acetata	Acetis Plumbi
Aqua Lithargyri acetata	—— Lithargiri

PRÆPARATUM E STANNO.

Stannum pulveratum	Oxydum Stanni cinereum

PRÆPARATA E ZINCO.

Zincum calcinatum	Oxydum Zinci ſublimatum
—— vitriolatum	Sulphas Zinci

Spiritus diſtillatus	Alcohol
Tinctura Alöes	Alcohol Alöes, &c.
Æther vitriolicus	Æther ſulphuricum
—— nitroſus	—— nitricum
Mucilago	Mucus

FINIS.

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